The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONG.

Soft, soft, ye zipling wave,
Nor moan those pebbles lave,
Ah me! 'tis a lone mans grave
Ye do appear.

Go, cruel seas—I'll look no more,
That I have fondly linger'd o'er,
And stray'd along thy lonely shore
Without a fear.

My Henry was kind and brave,
Yet now he sleeps in this green grave,
No more to see the tempest rave,
Or Mary's tear.

But tho' he sleep amid the roar,
I hope, oh! blessed hope—to soar—
To meet—to love and part no more,
Nor sigh as here. X. Y.

MEMORY.

While memory o'er the past so fondly flies,
And sings of pleasures that too soon have flown;
Last summer's joys will meet her raptured eyes,
"A little isle to rest her wings upon."

She says—a stranger then to every woe,
I fancy'd happiness would still be mine,
And banish'd sorrow—bidding her go sow
Her rankling thorns in some less favor'd clime.

I would not shelter her—the fiend might rest
Alone, for me among the shining stars,
Or sink disconsolate on ocean's breast—
But never by her should my warm heart be frozen.

I laugh'd at care—and fill'd bright pleasure's cup,
When smiling joys their richest chaplets flung;
So hastily I drank the portion up,
I had not time to feel the deadly sting.

I drank it—but the dregs of woe were there—
'Twas mix'd with envy, malice, and the power
Of fell detraction—blasting prospects fair,
And dashing all our hopes in one short hour.

That time has past'd.—How bitter is the change
Since I first left the calm and sunny spot;
Gay childhood's dwelling, o'er life's waste to range,
And part with early friends, and be forgot.

Oh! there is misery in the very thought,
That we are severed from the friends we love;
But this affliction's stern decree has taught,
Hope to meet happy in the realms above.

Then though the path of life decreed for me,
May plant some thorns within a feeling breast,
I'll look for happiness—for I can see
Hope's finger pointing to a home of rest.

MARIA.

"O NAME IT NOT."

O, name it not!—the circean cup!—
'Tis night-mare to the affrighted soul,
It drinks my kindlier feelings up—
'Tis liquid madness brims the bowl,
Horror—and guilt—and wild despair—
And haggard murder revel there!

I once have thought—but oh, not now!—
'Twas wreath'd with happiness and bliss;
Not all the joys we taste below,
Were heighten'd by its fervid kiss.
It crown'd my hopes! the brightest gem
That glitter'd in life's diadem.

But look upon this furrow'd brow,
This trembling hand, and faded eye;
Pale is the youthful cheek, whose glow
Could once with damask rose-bud vie.
And think upon the darkness—gloom—
Impending o'er my early tomb.

Then name no more the circean cup—
'Tis night-mare to the tortured soul;
It drinks the kindlier feelings up—
For liquid madness brims the bowl.
Horror—and guilt—and wild despair—
And haggard murder, revel there. D——

SELECTED BY A LADY.

Wilt thou not listen, Bride of May,
While flowers are fresh and the sweet bells chime;
Listen and learn from my roundelay,
How Life's pilot boats sailed our day,
A match with time.

Love sat on a lotus leaf afloat,
And saw old time in his loaded boat;
Slowly he neared life's narrow isle,
While Love sat dipping his wings—and cried
"Who will pass time?"

Pleasure came first, but soon was gone,
With helm and sail to keep Time on;
Care and Grief could not lend an oar,
And Prudence said, while she stood on shore,
"I wait for time."

Hope RAN with flowers her cork tree bark;
And lighted its helm with a glow-worm spark;
Then Love, when he saw her bark fly fast,
Said, "Lingering Time will soon be passed,
Hope out speeds Time."

We when nearest old Time to pass,
(With his dial and oar, and hour of glass;)
A feathery dart from his stores he drew,
And shouted while far and swift it flew,
"O Mirth kills Time."

But Time sent the feathery arrow back,
Hope's bost of Amaranth's mist'd its track;
Then Love bade his butterfly pilots move,
And laughing said, "they shall see how Love
Can conquer Time."

No gossamer sails he spread with speed,
But Time has wings when Time has need;
Safely he cross'd life's sparkling tide,
And only Memory said to chide,
Unpitying Time.

Wake and listen then, Bride of May,
Dote and hear the minstrel's rhyme;
And for thee some bright hours stay,
For it was a hand like thine they say
Gave wings to Time

Philadelphia, July 26th, 1825.

BY DR. PERCIVAL.

When the woodlands are covered with leaves and with flowers,
In the loveliest time of the year;
When the sky is now clear, and now chequered with showers,
And life rambles through the warm sunny hours,
Undimm'd with a shade or a tear:
O! sweet are the feelings, that kindle and burn,
As we gaze on the flowers and the sky;
But to higher and purer devotion they turn,
As water takes tint from the hue of its urn,
When they burn in the light of thine eye.

And when, in the calm of a moonshiny night,
A serenade steals o'er the bay;
As it curls in the smile of her mellowest light,
Or lies in its beauty, as silent and bright,
As it slept in the sunshine of day—
O! sweet is the clear and the silvery tone,
As it softly comes over my ear;
But sweet as it breathes, when I hear it alone,
It breathes like a flute by a wind-spirit blown,
When I know, thou art listening near.

O! the music and beauty of life lose their worth,
When the heart only joys in their smile;
But the union of hearts gives that pleasure its birth,
Which beams on the darkest and coldest of earth,
Like the sun on his own chosen isle;
It gives to the fire-side of winter the light,
The glow and the glitter of Spring—
O! sweet are the hours, when two fond hearts unite,
And softly they glide, in their innocent flight,
Away on the motionless wing.

THE MORALIST.

FROM CHALMER'S SERMONS.

And what is this world in the immensity which it teems with—and what are they who occupy it? The universe at large would suffer as little, in its splendor and variety, by the destruction of our planet, as the verdure and sublime magnitude of a forest would suffer by the fall of a single leaf. The leaf quivers on the branch which supports it. It lies at the mercy of the slightest accident.—A breath of wind tears it from its stem, and it lights on the stream of water which passes underneath. In a moment of time the life, which we know, by the microscope, it is filled with, is extinguished; and an occurrence so insignificant in the eye of man, and in the scale of his observations, carries in it, to the myriads which people this little leaf, an event as terrible and as decisive as the destruction of a world. Now, on the grand scale of the universe, we, the occupiers of this ball, which performs its little round among the suns and the systems that astronomy has unfolded—we may feel the same littleness, and the same insecurity. We differ from the leaf only in this circumstance, that it would require the operation of greater elements to destroy us. But these elements exist. The fire which rages within may lift its devouring energy to the surface of our planet, and transform it into one wide and wasting volcano. The sudden formation of elastic matter in the bowels of the earth—and it lies within the agency of known substances to accomplish this—may explode it into fragments. The exhalation of noxious air from below, may impart a virulence to the air that is around us; it may affect the delicate proportion of its ingredients; and the whole of animate nature may wither and die under the malignity of a tainted atmosphere. A blazing comet may cross this fated planet in its orbit, and realize all the terrors which superstition has conceived of it. We cannot anticipate with precision the consequences of an event which every astronomer must know to lie within the limits of probability. It may hurry our globe towards the sun—or drag it to the outer regions of the planetary system—or give it a new axis of revolution—and the effect, which I shall simply announce, without explaining it, would be to change the place of the ocean, and bring another mighty flood upon our islands and continents. These are changes which may happen in a single instant of time, and against which nothing known in the present system of things provides us with any security. They might not annihilate the earth, but they would unpeople it; and we who tread its surface with such firm and assured footsteps, are at the mercy of devouring elements, which, if let loose upon us by the hand of the Almighty, would spread solitude, and silence, and death, over the dominions of the world.

Now, it is this littleness, and this insecurity which makes the protection of the Almighty so dear to us, and brings with such emphasis, to every bosom, the holy lessons of humility and gratitude. The God who sitteth above, and presides in high authority over all worlds, is mindful of man; and, though at this moment his energy is felt in the remotest provinces of creation, we may feel the same security in his providence, as if we were the objects of his undivided care. It is not for us to bring our minds up to this mysterious agency. But, such is the incomprehensible fact, that the same Being, whose eye is abroad over the whole universe, gives vegetation to every blade of grass, and motion to every particle of blood which circulates through the veins of the minutest animal; that, though his mind takes into its comprehensive grasp immensity and all its wonders, I am as much known to him as if I were the single object of his attention; that he marks all my thoughts; that he gives birth every feeling and every movement within me; and that, with an exercise of power which I can neither describe nor comprehend, the same God who sits in the highest heaven, and reigns over the glories of the firmament, is at my right hand, to give me every breath which I draw, and every comfort which I enjoy.

WISDOM AND VIRTUE

Are beautiful forms, and for their own intrinsic worth unquestionably entitled to all possible love and veneration. But little acquainted with the human heart are they, who would build the morals of mankind on this single basis. Decency of character, dignity of conduct, the honours due to temperance, integrity, benevolence, magnanimity, and other qualities of that order, are ideas as solid as they are refined, and which ought certainly to be cherished by all who are capable of comprehending them for a moment. To offer to depreciate them is vile, and not more repugnant to reason than to scripture, where the beauties of holiness are expressly named, and "whatsoever things are venerable, lovely, and of good report," are, as mentioned in a former discourse, recommended in so many words.—But, yet, on the other hand, considering the passions, disorders, and debility of beings, situated as we are; to trust the cause of righteousness and truth to the sole strength of such arguments—what is it, but hazarding the most valuable interests in the world on a bottom utterly unequal to so precious a freight?

Nothing can be more suitable for youth, than the admonition of Paul the aged, to Titus his son, in the gospel.—Sobriety is pleasant in all—but it is beautiful in youth. It is a virtue which the present state strongly inculcates.—The uncertainty of life should check presumption; and the multiplicity of dangers should teach us perpetual caution. To moderate desire and govern passion is peculiarly important in the commencement of our journey through life. Age and experience is daily enforcing the admonition, while the heedlessness of youth is bursting wholesome restraint. The views and feelings of youth are adverse to sobriety. They are easily flattered by the alluring scenes of gaiety, of pleasure, and vanity.—Hope spreads her ample field of enjoyment before them; the buds of spring are putting forth their blossoms on every side; and keen desire impels with hasty ardour to seize the forbidden fruit on every bough. Hence the propriety of exhorting young men to be sober.—The history of Joseph is full of instruction, and speaks volumes. Lovely youth! and he was the joy of his father, and the preceptor of the world. Sobriety was his ornament and safety. How soberly did he think; how justly did he reason; how wisely did he conduct. I once knew a young man who went to live in a family of worldly respectability, where there was no one who professed piety. His cheerful sobriety was soon taken notice of by his employer, and admired by all his family. He was soon entrusted with the most important concerns of his master. "I seem to be prospered in every thing," said he, "since A. has lived with me." A. made no secret of his religion, he enjoyed it at heart, it flowed from his tongue, it shone in his life. When the duties of the day were over, he often read the bible to the family, and they knew he retired for prayer. "And why," said Mr. C. "may we not have prayer in the family, would it not be agreeable to you to pray with us, as well as read to us?" "If it is your pleasure, I shall be happy in performing the duty," said A. "How affecting was the sight," said Mr. C. "to see my family kneeling for prayer! God has made this young man a blessing to me, in my temporal and spiritual interests."

SIMON BOLIVAR.

This celebrated defender of South American Independence was born at Caracas, in 1785, and is of a noble and extremely rich family. He was sent at an early period to Spain to be educated, and when he had completed his studies, he went to Paris, where he was much noticed for his talent and learning, in all the best societies of the capital.—In Paris he was a constant attendant on all public lectures. He contracted an intimacy with Humboldt and Bouplund, travelled with them for some time, and successively visited England, Italy, Switzerland, and a large part of Germany, to make himself acquainted with their customs and the character of man. Returning to Venezuela, he was appointed a Col. in the service of the newly established republic, and was sent to London on an important mission, the expense of which he himself defrayed. When Bolivar came back, Miranda gave him the command at Puerto Cabello, but the Spanish prisoners having risen and seized the fort, Bolivar was obliged to evacuate the town, and proceed by sea to Carraccas.

After Miranda had capitulated with Monteverde, and resistance seemed to be at an end in Venezuela, Bolivar retired to Curacoa, where he formed a connexion with Brion, by which he procured maritime co-operation.—He then offered his services to the Congress of New Grenada, and they were accepted.—Finding that the Venezuelas were disposed once more to throw off the Spanish yoke, he obtained from Congress a body of six hundred men, with which, in 1813, he penetrated across the Andes, into Venezuela, and after several sanguinary actions, succeeded in wresting from the enemy the whole of that province, excepting the ports of La Guira and Porto Cabello, in the latter of which Monteverde defended himself with the most obstinate determination. It was in this campaign that the guerra a muerte, or exterminatory war began, in consequence of the Spaniards having put to death some of their prisoners. The Spanish domination would now have been annihilated, had not Monteverde contrived to arm the slaves, and thus to spread insurrection over the whole extent of the country. Boves, Puy, Palomo, and others, were at the head of these auxiliaries to the Spaniards. The whole country was ravaged with fire and sword—Bolivar, who had been declared dictator of Venezuela, now marched against these enemies, overthrew them in some encounters, and would probably have destroyed them had he not divided his army, and suffered himself to be surprised by Boves, who defeated him in a decisive engagement. The consequence was, distrust and disunion among the republicans, and the complete triumph of the Royalists, who showed no mercy to their antagonists. Bolivar again retired to New Grenada, and served two years under the banners of the Congress.

When the Spanish troops, under Morillo, reached the South American coast, in 1815, Bolivar threw himself into Carthagena, which he defended for a long time, till resistance became hopeless. He then made his way with part of his army through the besiegers, and retired to St. Domingo. Carthagena surrendered to the Spaniards in December, 1815, and by June, 1816, Morillo had reduced not only the Carraccas, but also New Grenada, the capital of the latter province having fallen into his hands.

The spirit of resistance, however, was not destroyed. Arismendi drove the Spaniards from the Island of Margarito, and Bolivar arrived there with his forces, which he had recruited at Auxeayes, and was soon joined by Brion. After some attempts on the coasts of Carraccas and New Grenada, Bolivar and Brion ascended the Orinoco, and made themselves masters of Angostura, the capital of Spanish Guyana. There Bolivar increased his strength by means of volunteers from Europe, and prepared to commence another struggle with Morillo. In 1817, he ascended the river Apure, and penetrated into Carraccas, as far as Calabozo, but after several hard fought battles, he was worsted in a contest near Ortin, and compelled to return to Angostura.

Undismayed by these reverses, Bolivar changed his plan, and resolved to begin the conquest of New Grenada; an operation which was likely to succeed, as the enemy did not expect to be attacked in that quarter. Accordingly, embarking the whole of his forces, he ascended the Orinoco and the Meta, by a difficult and dangerous navigation. He thus penetrated into New Grenada, and made himself master of Santa Fe, the capital, in August, 1819. This blow was decisive.—He was joined by numbers, and had the resources of an extensive country at his command. Morillo in vain endeavored to stop his progress. The country under his authority was gradually wrested from him by successive defeats and defections, and towards the close of 1820, he concluded an armistice with Bolivar, in order to afford time to negociate a treaty between the South Americans and the government of Spain. That armistice still subsists; and it is probable that the independence of Venezuela will eventually be acknowledged. Thus after a struggle of eleven years, the valor and perseverance of Bolivar will be crowned with success, and he will indisputably have a claim to the title which was long ago given to him, of "the Liberator of his country."

ORIENTAL ANECDOTES.

As Hegiage, the minister of Abdalmelec, calif of Syria, and one of the most ferocious governors who ever tyrannized over Medina, was walking one day in the country, he met with an Arab of the desert, who did not know him, and asked him what kind of a man that Hegiage was who was so much talked of?

'He is a monster,' replied the Arab, 'who thirsts for blood."

'Do you not know me?' answered the minister.

'No,' said the Arab.

'Learn, then, that I am that Hegiage of whom you speak so insolently.'

'And do you not know me?' answered the other, without appearing intimidated or confused.

'No.'

'I am of the family of the Zobier, all the descendants of which are mad three days in the year, and this day is one of the three.'

Hegiage laughed, and gave the man a purse of money as a reward for his presence of mind.

Another time, Hegiage being out with a hunting party, was separated from his attendants, and found himself exhausted with thirst, in a desert place, where an Arab was feeding his camels. As soon as he appeared, the camels proved restive, and their master, who had a great deal of trouble to govern them, flew into a passion, exclaiming—"What does this man do here with his fine clothes? May curses befal him!' Hegiage feigned not to hear him, and, assuming a polite air, saluted the rude fellow, and requested him very humbly to give him a little water to assuage his thirst. 'If you wish to drink,' replied the Arab, 'take the trouble to stoop down and get some water yourself, for I am neither your companion nor your servant." Hegiage complied with this advice, and, after having drank, thanked the Arab, and put to him this question:

'Who is, in your opinion, the greatest and most excellent of all men?'

'The prophet, sent from God,' answered the Arab.

'And what do you say of Ali?'

'It is impossible to express his greatness and his virtues.'

'What do you think of the caliph Abdalmelec?'

'He is a wicked prince—a tyrant.'

'Why so?'

'Because he has sent us for a governor Hegiage, the most abominable wretch under heaven.'

He was still speaking, when the attendants of the governor appeared, and seized the Arab by order of their master.

The next day Hegiage sent for the Arab, and made him sit down at table with him.—When the cloth was taken away, the minister asked him if he remembered the discourse they had together the day before.

'May God prosper you in all your undertakings!' said the Arab; 'but as for the secret of yesterday, be careful not to divulge it today.'

'I consent,' said Hegiage: 'but you must choose either to acknowledge me for a master, and then I shall retain you in my service, or to be sent to the calif Abdalmelec, whom I shall inform of all that you have said of him.'

'My lord,' replied the Arab, 'there is another manner of acting which you might adopt, and which appears to me to be the wisest.'

'What is that?' said Hegiage.

'To let me go home, and let us both for the future so carefully avoid each other, that we may not meet again till the day of judgment.'

Hegiage, notwithstanding the fierceness and cruelty of his disposition, was pleased to hear the man speak with so much pleasantry and acuteness, and dismissed him according to his request, giving him at the same time a sum of money.

ROBINSON CRUSOE.

It was in Dampier's last voyage that he discovered Alexander Selkirk (the original Robinson Crusoe of De Foe) on the Isle of Juan Fernandez. This individual was born at Largo, in the county of Fife, Scotland, and previous to his remaining on the Island, had been master of the Cinque Ports, under Captain Stradling. He was considered the most able and intrepid seaman among the freebooters. The occasion of his being left ashore was, a quarrel with his Captain, and the shattered state of the vessel. After a few days, however, he was desirous of returning, but Stradling refused to take him on board. Thus left alone and desolate, he sat night after night, and day after day, watching the periodical return of the Buccaneers; sometimes with a glimmering hope, but more frequently abandoning himself to the agony of despair, and never satisfying the cravings of nature till compelled by extreme hunger; but man is the creature of habit, Selkirk, after seven or eight months, became accustomed to the solitude, and shook of his melancholy. He built himself two huts of pimento trees, thatched with grass and covered with goat's skins. These were stored with all the wealth he possessed, viz: his clothes, bedding, musket, some powder and ball, a kettle and knife, several books, among which was the bible, and his nautical instruments. In his larger hut he lived and slept; frequently employing himself in reading and prayer, and occasionally giving vent to the fullness of his heart by singing psalms, so that he afterwards observed, that he was a better Christian during his solitary retreat from the world, than he had ever been before, or he feared ever should be again. The smaller hut was reserved for cooking and other purposes.—Among his amusements, to while away the dreary hours, was cutting his name on trees, with the date of his landing, and the duration of his confinement; looking forward to the time when it might possibly meet the eye of a countryman, perhaps after his remains had mouldered into dust. He was at first much annoyed by cats and rats, which had from time to time run away from the ships that had touched at that island, and become very numerous. The rats gnawed his feet and clothes, while he was sleeping; but the cats became domesticated, and soon delivered him from the more destructive vermin. He had also tamed some young kids, and taught them a number of tricks for his diversion, frequently singing and dancing with them and his cats His principal food was goat's flesh, and cray fish, dressed in various ways, according to his taste. When his powder failed, he hunted the goats down by speed of foot; for his simple mode of living, with the continual exercise of running, had rendered him amazingly swift in passing through woods, and agile in climbing the hills and rocks. On one occasion, however, while pursuing the animal with great eagerness, he caught his game on the brink of a steep precipice, concealed from his view by tangled bushes, so that he fell from the height, and was so much injured as to lay, as he supposed, for 24 hours, without sense or motion. On reviving, he found the goat lying dead beneath him. This accident confined him nearly a fortnight to his hut. A circumstance something similar in its nature, but more fatal in the result, occurred about fifteen years since, on an uninhabited island in the South Seas. A ship was wrecked, and only two individuals escaped; one of them an African, the other an Englishman, still living, at present an officer in the royal navy, and employed in a situation of considerable scientific importance. These two lived tolerably comfortable for the first twelve months; but shortly after this, being engaged in hunting, the African fell from a great height and was literally dashed to pieces. We have heard this narration from the lips of the survivor, who remained a considerable time after this melancholy event, on the island, lonely and sad, till happily relieved by the casual arrival of a whaler. But, to return to Selkirk. He had kept a regular account of the number of goats he had killed, which amounted to 500; he had caught many more, marked them on the ear, and then restored them to liberty. The insipidness of his meals without bread and salt, was at first a great inconvenience, but Dampier having, in a former voyage, sowed some turnips, they now produced very abundantly, spreading over several acres of ground: he had also a plentiful supply of cabbage, from the cabbage palm; and these being well seasoned, with the fruit of the pimento, soon gave a relish to his food. His clothes and shoes were speedily worn out. To remedy the first effect, he made a coat and cap of goat skins, and shirts from linen he had with him, using a nail by way of a needle, and the ravellings of a worsted stocking for thread; but he was compelled to go with bare feet, and the soles got, in time, so hard as to enable him to ascend the sharp rocks without material inconvenience. During his confinement, he had seen several ships pass the Island; but only two, which were Spaniards, came to an anchor; but he preferred the risk of dying unheeded and alone, to surrendering himself into their power; dreading that they would either put him to death or send him as a slave to the mines. The Spaniards, however, discovered, pursued and shot at him; but he escaped by climbing a thick tree, at the foot of which several of them stopped. This extraordinary man was well known to Dampier; but on his first coming on board, had so forgotten his language that he could scarcely understand him. He only articulated half the syllables of most words that he uttered. Some liquor was offered him which he refused, having been so long accustomed to water. He was received on board of the Duke, and afterwards served as a mate in that ship, during the voyage, being then about thirty years of age. The Duke returned to England at the beginning of October, 1710, and the profits of this voyage were estimated at £170,000.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

DESULTORY SHEETS—No. 9.

"The day was hot, the road was rough,
The Brandy bad, the Chickens tough;
Content had fled the weary man,
When sitting down, he thus began."

Anonymous.

This is the season for travelling; all manners of ways and means are put into requisition, and many an one who never was before ten miles from home, is now on the wing for the Springs, Sea-shore, or some other place of amusement. Now have we all sorts of voyages, and to follow Sterne we may begin with the "Idle Travellers," and go on through the various heads, down to the "Sentimental Traveller," and be sure to find some to come under every denomination he has noticed; and I would seriously recommend to every one who purposes setting out, to examine this catalogue, and "determine his own place and rank" in it, and by doing so properly, I am pretty sure we may be enabled to jog along our road more comfortably than we would otherwise have done. But it will soon be seen that the finding our place in the list is not a very easy matter; for amongst the qualities designating his divisions, we find pride, vanity, lying, &c. and it must be confessed there are very few who would acknowledge themselves as pertaining to either of these heads—still, however, this objection only holds in part, for the world is to know nothing of our decision—the Traveller communes with himself, and in the spirit of candour he may find himself guilty, and aided by common sense he may correct the morbid state that he feels he is in, and begin his journey and his reformation at the same time. I often, when staying at an inn, think of Sterne, and endeavor to find out the characters of the Travellers who may call; and indeed, in general, I have very little trouble in telling where to place them; for instance, should the newcomer at a country tavern, order the hostler to carry in a valise, weighing some half a dozen pounds, call for a private room, and take no notice of the well meaning attentions of the Landlord, I am sure of my man, he is a "Proud Traveller"—or if at dinner I should hear a joke about "antediluvian chickens," or be informed that the Beef steaks were spoiled in cooking, or that "the cheese served for no other purpose than to bring to mind the excellencies of a Double Gloucester"—should the gentleman be young and healthy, I define him by a combination of the "vain" with the "Lying traveller;" but if old and ailing, I commonly place him under the "splenetic" head—and there are some people, who it really appears are never able to shake off this abominable habit of finding fault when travelling: there is nothing done right; nothing to suit them; to hear their complaints, one would wonder they had not died on the road—the victuals, drinks, have offended by quality, quantity, preparation, or something of that sort; if they have travelled in a Steam Boat, not a moment's peace did they enjoy for fear of the boiler's bursting, or if in a stage, one might think Heaven had sent a shower of stones into the road expressly for their annoyance; such a terrible account do you hear of jolts and knocks and bruises; and then for the night, although they had courted sleep as hard as any of Shakspeare's Heroes, yet they were literally torn to pieces and enfiladed by an army of voracious bed-bugs—but above all, if the scene of operations happens to be in New Jersey, myriads of mosquitoes are lugged in to eke out the chapter of disasters, and you are assailed with as hideous an account of thumpings, bitings and scratchings, as ever were perpetrated by the far famed Cock-Lane Ghost—to be choaked by the dust, roasted by the sun, and constantly cheated, are incidental matters, which like a set of convex glasses serve to magnify the glorious "comforts of

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

It is presumed few subjects of a local, or indeed a foreign nature, have claimed the attention of the general government, for some time past, so immediately and emphatically interesting to that portion of our citizens who embrace in their general character the virtue, patriotism, and intelligence of our country, as the one relative to the Indians within the territorial limits of Georgia, and the recent measures of the executive and a few other men in exalted stations in that state.

It would probably be considered premature, to indulge in speculations as to the confined question of the right, either on the part of the United States or the state of Georgia, to take forcible possession of the land now held by the Creeks, and that measure founded on an existing treaty, when such inquiries are making by authorised persons, as are deemed by the President necessary, previous to the adoption of final measures. Yet the various and important considerations which grow out of the relation in which the Indians stand to our government and people, present an ample field for proper reflection, as to our future course and policy towards the remaining Aborigines of our country.

Glancing cursorily over the history of this race of rational beings in North America, contrasting their past and present condition—reflecting on the almost fatal annihilation of those numerous tribes which at one period occupied those extensive regions now the Atlantic states, what philanthropic citizen is not sensibly affected in viewing the picture? And in drawing the more minute shades of which, will he not discover, that, upon every principle of justice and humanity, we are bound to cherish and protect the remaining few?

It is declared, upon the highest authority, that "righteousness exalteth a nation;" and it is with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction, that we observe the important principle of meting exact justice to all, is closely identified in the measures and policy of the government, upon this permanent basis, under the direction of our distinguished President, whose sound principles and long experience eminently qualify him for the task. We have every reason to anticipate peace and prosperity at home, and the existence of satisfactory relations abroad.

The Europeans, on emigrating to this country, brought with them the avarice, intrigue, and cruelty, so prevalent at the time of Mary of England and her cotemporaries, and which, exercised on the untutored sons of the forest, laid the foundation for the destruction of whole nations of the human family, in the short period of two hundred years. As each party obtained footing in the land, and having their respective portions to protect, their unfortunately enticed or forced the Indians to be co-partners in their quarrels. At one time engaged in the interest of the French, then in the interest of the English, and very frequently European policy, put in practice by designing men, it created real or imaginary causes of war among themselves, and hence this extensive country was one scene of slaughter, misery and death.

The radical principles of human nature are the same in the Indian and the white—love of liberty, and desire of revenge, are firmly implanted in the breast of man, which, when roused by oppression and injuries long felt, is almost beyond control. The Indian has his tradition—knowledge of events, true as the pages of history, are handed from father to son, indelibly recorded in the mind. This tells him that his brave ancestors were lords of the soil now occupied by the white man, from the Great Water to the Mountains—it tells him they worshipped, throughout this extensive region, the Great Spirit, without fear, and that the woods teemed with game for their use—and tells him that the white man came from another country, armed with thunder and lightning, and by force and deception drove them by degrees towards the mountains, and, by a complicated system of oppression and cruelty, wasted them to an handful.

Admitting in the case the assertion sometimes used, that their rapid decrease is owing to the operation of natural causes, which uniformly attend civilization, yet you cannot make them believe so—they conceive no other cause for the immolation of their tribes than the ambition, cupidity, and cruelty of the white man, who first engaged them in their quarrels, and incited them to war among themselves, until, finding no peace among their savage neighbours, they were obliged to give up their lands and retire further in the woods. And now, when we have arrived to wealth, and possessing every political and religious liberty, shall we go on and fill to overflowing the cup of iniquity and injustice? No—I trust in God the strong arm of the government will interpose, and discover to the world, that while we are lauding the sacred cause of the Greeks, and universal freedom, in distant parts, we appreciate the blessing at home, and that we are resolved, notwithstanding the fury of ignorant men, to do justly to others, and demand the same for ourselves.

BECKEWELDER.

Rome," a place from which, however, they are so anxious to be distant, that a quarrel is instituted with every coachman who does not convey them from it at full speed. Sterne has said that he "did not travel to see Englishmen"—how few of our citizens appear to join with him in principle; for many of them, no company appears to have charms but such as has received the city stamp—they may dwell in the country, but they form no acquaintances. "God made the country, but man made the town," and they seem proud of the fanciful distinction—to stay in a place and not to put ourselves in the way of knowing our neighbors, certainly does not betoken an overflow of good feeling. By adopting the reverse of this behaviour, and using the conciliating manners always dictated by true politeness, a very different picture is presented; instead of living in haughty reserve, quitting the place despised and despising, leaving behind an impression totally unfavourable to the citizen, and taking one to town quite as much so to the country, we should by a social intercourse provide amusement, and often instruction, for the mind—we should enjoy the pleasures of hospitality, and form friends warm and true—thus, where before all were at least indifferent to us, we might soon be perfectly at home. For my part, when I travel, I love to be chatting and familiar with every one I meet; yet heaven forefend that I should be troublesome—and although this possibly might happen, still a moment's intercourse, a glance of the eye can always put one right—and from a little experience, I think I am correct in my plan, for there is always some information or amusement to be picked up; and when this is to be had by the mere display of friendly manners, which, on all occasions, become a man more than any other, I think he is unwise who shields himself by reserve. When a man travels possessed with an idea of his own consequence, I cannot help noting him down for a fool. I remember once in Jersey, I met an acquaintance from the city, who had been but one day in the state; though I had but a slight knowledge of him, he kept me half an hour recounting his history of the day's ride—he had quarrelled once or twice, and had quizzed several of those he called the "natives," according to his own account, in a remarkably witty style: and wound up with a strong philippic against Jersey and every thing in it; when he had finished, he was much surprised that I should dissent from his invectives, which I did, with a few remarks, for I found he was inflated with self consequence, and was, I believe, a specimen of what young city travellers too often are. Though I consider my intellectual powers as very little inferior to my "friends," I was forced to acknowledge that during my stay in New Jersey, I had not met a man whom I thought myself capable of "quizzing," and as to quarrelling, I was unable to do so, where I had found none but friends, which I own ever has been, and I hope ever will be the case, when crossing the Delaware, I shall form one of a friendly circle, whether it be at the "Hospitable Farm House," "Retreat," "Union Hall," or any where else.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Absent Correspondents of the Post.

Where, where, are they, whose harps have oft
Awoke the throb of joy and grief;
Whose songs could soothe the aching heart,
And bid its sorrowing sighs be brief.

Still must I mourn the broken ties,
Which fate could charm with magic pow'r;
When Ida lov'd her native home,
And smil'd on friendship's rose-leaf'd hour;

Ere Francis learn'd the wish to stray,
The transit wish which bids me start,
When sighing o'er the ties with which
I would have bound him to my heart.

Ere ye by Hud-on's beauteous wave,
Would seek bright pleasure's peaceful spot,
And leave us but the gentle names,
Dear names, which Time can never blot.

Ere Edgar sought yon western skies,
And pensive Ellen—child of grief,
Would seek 'mid rural scenes a balm,
To yield her wounded heart relief.

Ere Cyrus found beneath the wave,
The sea green wave, a place of rest,
And bid—as he had pray'd to lay—
His cares upon his Saviour's breast.

Ere these sad changes—scarce yet past,
How flow'd life's gently gliding stream;
And when a few short months are flown,
How like the past this hour may seem.

July 26, 1825. ICH.

A VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Extract of a letter from one of the proprietors of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, dated London, May 8th, 1825.

Liverpool is a beautiful town. The docks are wonderful indeed, particularly the new dock. The approach to Liverpool is hazardous in the extreme. They want the bay of New-York. The exchange in this town surpasses that of any in Europe. What astonished me most was the immense size of the cart horses, their carts, and the loads they draw.—The cart itself, I think, weighs more than a New-York cart, horse, hhd. of sugar and the cartman in the bargain: and on one of these ponderous vehicles I counted twenty-six bales of cotton, drawn by two horses with great ease. The people look very much like New-Yorkers, and are quite sociable. Their living is twice the price of living in New-York, and what I hate above all things is, after having paid the landlord double fare, one is obliged to pay the servants—for transient persons the rule is nine-pence a day for the head waiter, six-pence a day for the chamber maid, and three pence a day for boots as he is termed. Then comes the coaches—the fare outside from Liverpool to Burmingham is one pound two—then comes the guard, he must have his shilling for such a distance, and the coachman must have his—if the guards or coachmen are changed, you must pay the new ones. Servants pay their masters large sums of money, in some cases, to wait upon gentlemen in the public houses, and they must be remunerated by passengers. Coachmen, and all indeed live not from wages, but from gratuitous presents, and one is bound to comply with their custom.

Oxford is a beautiful city. The colleges, some of which were built in the thirteenth century, have rather an old look—somewhat wrinkled and furrowed—but gothic and magnificent in the highest degree. Indeed, as the colleges are scattered all over the city, it appears as though there were no other buildings there—between 4 and 5000 students at present, are at this ancient place of learning.

Nothing pleased me better than a visit to the house in which Shakspeare was born, in Stratford upon Avon. The coachman gave us half an hour for dinner at this town, and although quite hungry, I postponed the dinner to pay a visit to the birth-place of the celebrated poet. The house is on the main street, the lower part occupied as a butcher's shop. It is a miserable looking place, very narrow and low, and rough enough for a stable. The room in which Shakspeare was born, is about 14 or 15 feet square, low ceiling, and built as though it was intended the house should last forever, as most of the English houses are built.

I found the walls, sides, and over head, written so full of names, that it was quite difficult to find a space sufficiently large to put down mine. On passing through the butcher's shop (he occupies the first story) I looked sharply at his meats, for there seemed to be music in the very bones of the joints. For ten miles before you get to Birmingham, the coal smoke suffocates one. I have often heard of their inventions for consuming their own smoke in England—they must mean by the inhabitants, for each one appeared to me as though he had been assisting in the consumption.

I am delighted with the appearance of the country. All England is like a flower garden—indeed it is so highly cultivated, and so beautiful, that one gets almost fatigued with seeing such a continued sameness of beautiful fields and hedge fences. Above all, nothing can compare with the neatness of the English cottages. They look so neat, and are enlivened in their appearance by such a profusion of flowers, which are to be seen in every window, as well as in their gardens—and then, too, the smiling and healthy countenances of the cottager and his family, with cheeks as red as the rose, and eyes as bright as a new sovereign—one has little time for any thing but admiration at such scenes as these. England was never so prosperous as at the present moment, and the most perfect good will, and most friendly feeling exists towards America. The people speak of our country with admiration, and so far I have found them agreeable and sociable to such a degree, that a blush is constantly put upon American manners.

I was not very much surprised at any thing I had seen until I had reached London. I entered this world of a metropolis at Hyde Park corner, the fashionable and west end of the town. To describe to you my feelings I cannot. It was at the moment all the fashionable and nobles and gentry were in motion. It appeared to me that what I saw was magic—that the whole world had met in a single street—thousands of carriages, with servants in splendid gold and silver livery, elegantly dressed with white coats, red plush breeches, buckles in their shoes, cocked hats laced with gold and silver, two servants behind a carriage, with staffs in their hands—then the beautiful horses and the glittering harnesses—these carriages were coming from the various streets towards the main street, and add to these a thousand vehicles of different descriptions, men on horseback, and the great mass of foot passengers—my conscience! what did I expect but that every moment a tremendous rush would be made, and horses, carriages and people all be dashed to atoms—yet they passed each other like magic, without apparently a touch, although the space through which a carriage would pass, or a heavy waggon with six horses random, appeared to be not half large enough for a wheelbarrow.

THE EPISTLE

From the Yearly Meeting held in London, by adjournments; from the 18th of the Fifth Month, to the 26th of the same, inclusive, 1825.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland, or elsewhere.

Dear Friends,

We have sensibly felt the loss of some of our dear and honoured friends, whose labors in the work of the Lord have in former years been blessed to this meeting; and who have long been examples to the flock by the humility and piety of their lives. But through the mercy of the Most High, we have been strengthened in the humbling persuasion, that, in his unfailing goodness, he is still continuing to bless us, and that he has condescended to be near us in this our annual assembly. In the fellowship of the Gospel, we therefore again salute you, our endeared brethren and sisters, wherever situated; desiring that amongst you, and in all the families of the earth, the love of God, through Jesus Christ our Lord, may increase and abound exceedingly.

May our elder brethren and sisters, who have passed and are passing through many tribulations and conflicts, continue to trust in the Lord; in the full belief that as they persevere unto the end, exercises for the salvation of their own souls, and for the prosperity of the church, will through the mediation of our Redeemer, be rewarded with a glorious immortality. And we exhort those who are in the meridian of life, whose time and talents ought to be devoted to the service of the Truth, to exercise a sound judgment in the fear of the Lord, and to be firm and steadfast in their respective allotments. And as we have rejoiced in the belief that many in early life have yielded to the visitations of heavenly love, we do very tenderly entreat these to hold fast that whereunto they have attained; to wait before the Lord in reverence and humility for further preparation for usefulness in his service, and with meekness and diffidence, yet with zeal and fidelity, to pursue the path of obedience. And O! that we may all be manifesting our attachment to the genuine, unchangeable principles of the Gospel. An adherence to its doctrines has been the support of our predecessors,—both of those who were the instruments in gathering us to be a distinct religious society, and of their faithful successors down to the present time. The principles embrace faith in that redemption which comes by Jesus Christ who ever liveth as our intercessor with the Father, and in the immediate teachings of the Holy Spirit.

It is indeed the great duty of every one who professes the name of Christ rightly to estimate these highly important truths. It ought to be his frequent concern, by watchfulness unto prayer, (a duty often enjoined, but which cannot be too deeply impressed,) to imitate the example of our blessed Saviour, and to obey his sacred precepts. If thus concerned, he will be anxious by an honest examination to ascertain, whether by a daily course of self-denial, he is evincing his sense of the marvellous love displayed by the coming in the flesh, and as a sacrifice for sin, of the Son of God, who is "the light of the world." (John viii. 12.)

We are persuaded, beloved friends, that if these solemn subjects have their due place in the mind, you will become fearful lest the love of the world should dispossess you of the love of God. In this day of comparative outward ease, and of exemption from great suffering, in the support of our views of the pure and spiritual nature of the gospel, it especially behoves us to be on our guard that we be not gradually drawn aside from the simplicity of the Truth as it is in Jesus. It is upon this principle of simplicity that our testimony to plainness in speech, behaviour and apparel, rests. And, believing as we do, that nothing ought to be esteemed little that forms a part of our Christian duty, we would exhort all our members to an entire consistency on these points. But we would remind you, dear friends, that this simplicity includes something more; and that it is also incumbent upon us to consider whether we are not in danger of following the vain fashions of the world in the decorations of our houses; and whether, whilst given to hospitality, we are sufficiently careful to observe due moderation in our manner of living.

At a period when the Christian religion is advocated, and its inestimable blessings are made known, to an extent exceeding that in any former age of the world, it becomes a people who so openly profess a belief in the immediate guidance of the spirit of Truth, to be peculiarly watchful and circumspect in their whole lives and conversation, and to keep themselves loose from the entangling snares of the world. They will then further see the importance of guarding, on one hand, against the adoption of opinions which would weaken their faith in the safe guidance of this heavenly Instructor, whilst, on the other, a humbling conviction of the inestimable value of this unmerited gift of God will lead them to speak with reverent caution of its teachings, and to fear lest they should ascribe the workings of their own imagination to the revelation of the Most High.

The consistent Christian will make no compromise of principle. When persecution does not await him, it will be his earnest prayer that, whilst he thankfully enjoys the temporal blessings dispensed by the all-bounteous Giver, he may not so fix his heart upon these fading treasures, as to be unprepared, should the day of trouble overtake him, to stand with uprightness, and to adorn his profession by patiently enduring affliction.—Whilst, upon a well grounded conviction he is satisfied that he ought to be aiming at a perfect standard, he will be solicitous that no part of his demeanor, that none of his transactions among men, may tend to diminish the excellence of that standard in the view of those with whom he associates.

He that is concerned to support the character of a follower of Christ, and who amongst us would disclaim this character? ought to be earnest in his endeavour that accessions of wealth do not in any way disqualify him for the discharge of every duty. Those who, whilst honestly and diligently endeavouring to provide for their families, have to encounter many difficulties, have a strong claim on the sympathy of their friends, yet they need not fear, as they continue to place their whole trust in our Heavenly Father, but that he will care for them in such a way as he sees meet. But if any, whether of the more affluent, or of those who cannot be ranked in this class, are deviating from safe and regular methods of business, if they are carried away by uncertain and hazardous, through plausible schemes for getting rich, if they yield to a desire rapidly to enlarge their possessions—such are in imminent danger. They cannot justly expect the blessing of the Most High on such pursuits; their spiritual eye becomes dim; and they do not perceive with clearness of that light which would enable them to perfect holiness in the fear of God. And we believe that if there were a due attention to this light, there would be a larger proportion of our members qualified to fill the stations of Elders and Overseers amongst us. When the duties of these offices are faithfully discharged, it greatly tends to the edification of the body in love. How beautiful and how safe would be our condition, if we were all endeavouring, each in his proper allotment, to walk in humility and devotedness of heart before the Lord!

The practice of frequent retirement in spirit greatly assists us on our way to the kingdom of heaven. If an impartial review of our conduct then takes place, and if the sincere and secret petition is raised for Almighty help, we are led from an undue attachment to the things of this life, and our hopes and dependence are increasingly placed upon our Holy Redeemer. The sacred truths of the Bible are often at such times brought to remembrance with consolation and strength. It is one among the many evidences of the divine authority of Holy Scripture, that, in the various ages of the Christian church, its valuable contents have produced in true believers an harmonizing sense of their blessed effects. If, in humility, and in reliance upon the spirit which gave them forth, we are diligent in reading these sacred writings, we become increasingly sensible of their value, we are then prepared, from our own experience, to say that they are able to make us wise unto salvation through faith in Christ Jesus, we readily subscribe to the truth of the position, that in order to the accomplishment of this great end they need no human comment; and we are anxious that our fellow-men, in every region of the globe, may possess and may be able to read the volume of inspiration.

As it is the natural effect of obedience to the love of Christ revealed in the heart, to enlarge our love to others, the more we are brought under the influence of this principle, the more we shall be prepared to employ a portion of our time and of our substance, in promoting the temporal and spiritual welfare of mankind. We therefore desire that a disposition for active benevolence may be cherished in every heart; each being concerned to know for himself, in what way, consistently with his private and social duties, he may employ his talents for the good of others, and steadily to persevere in what he may have rightly undertaken; with a constant reference to the divine blessing,—not with a view to popularity or ostentation, but simply as acting the part of a wise and faithful servant who must give an account to his Lord at his coming.

No subject of this description has more interested our feelings, from year to year, than the continuance of the Slave trade and the degraded condition of those who are kept in bondage. In the course of our present deliberations, the cruelties of this horrid system of injustice have afresh called forth our deep commiseration; and we earnestly desire, notwithstanding the slow progress that is made in this great cause, that no discouragement may prevail, but rather that all may be incited to labor with greater zeal for the utter abolition of the Slave trade and of Slavery.

The importance of rightly training the youthful mind in very early life, has again claimed our serious attention, and we cannot better convey our present concern than by reviving the following pertinent counsel: "We tenderly, affectionately, yet earnestly, entreat such as are parents, or have the care of children, that they be very early and firm in endeavoring to habituate them to a due subjection of their will; that having maturely weighed the injunctions which they find necessary to impose, they suffer them not to be disregarded and disobeyed. The habit of obedience, which may thus be induced, will render the relation of parent and child additionally endearing; and as it will prepare the infant mind for a more ready reception of the necessary restraints of the cross, it may be considered, in part, as preparing the way of the Lord; whilst those who neglect to bend the tender minds of their children to parental authority, and connive at their early tendencies to hurtful gratifications, are, more or less, making way for the enemy and destroyer."

In connexion with the usual proceedings of this Meeting, it has been reported that the sufferings of our members, including the charges of destraint, have amounted to upwards of twelve thousand nine hundred pounds. With a very few exceptions, they have been incurred in support of our Christian testimony against tithes and other ecclesiastical claims. We have received Epistles from all the American Yearly Meetings, and one from Ireland, and can again observe that this mode of intercourse strengthens the bond of fellowship with our beloved and distant brethren.

We may thankfully acknowledge, that after carefully reviewing the situation of our Society, we have no ground for increased discouragement in regard to the state of things amongst us.—We have had abundant cause to speak well of the goodness and power of our Heavenly Father, whose banner over us has been love; and in conclusion, we desire reverently to "commend you to God and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified." Signed on behalf of the Meeting, by

JOSIAH FORSTER,
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

* See supplements to extracts from the meetings, of the yearly meeting, page 276.

DISTRESSING RECITAL.

A pamphlet just published, of about fifty pages, entitled "A Narrative of the shipwreck of the brig Betsey, of Wiscasset, and murder of five of the crew, by pirates, on the coast of Cuba, Dec. 1824," discloses scenes of horror and suffering that are almost incredible. The author is Daniel Collins, one of the only two survivors of the crew; and we are assured, by persons of respectability, that his relation is entitled to belief. It is well written; and as it is published for the benefit of an unfortunate seaman, it is hoped it will meet with a liberal sale. A short extract below, gives an account of the murder of the writer's companions.

"The seven pirates and four fishermen, as before, now proceeded with us towards the beach, until the water was about three feet deep, when they all got out; the two fishermen to each canoe, hauling us along, and the pirates walking by the side of us, one to each of our crew, torturing us all the way by drawing their knives across our throats, grasping the same, and pushing us back under the water which had been taken in by rocking the canoes. While some of us were in the most humiliating manner, beseeching of them to spare our lives, and others, with uplifted eyes, were again supplicating that Divine mercy which preserved them from the fury of the elements, *they* were singing and laughing, and occasionally telling us in broken English, that 'Americans were very good beef for their knives.' Thus they proceeded with us nearly a mile from the vessel, which we were now losing sight of by doubling a point at the entrance of the cove before described; and when *within a few rods of its head, where we had before seen the human bones*, the canoes were hauled abreast of each other, from 12 to 20 feet apart, preparatory to our execution.

The stillness of death was now around us—for the very flood-gates of feeling had been burst asunder, and exhausted grief at its fountain. It was a beautiful morning—not a cloud to obscure the rays of the sun—and the clear blue sky presented a scene too pure for deeds of darkness. But the lonely sheet of water, on which, side by side we lay, presented that hopeless prospect which is more ably described by another.

——"No friend, no refuge near:
Ah, all is false and treacherous around;
All that they touch, or taste, or breathe, is
Death."

We had scarcely passed the last passing look at each other, when the work of death commenced.

They seized Captain Hilton by the hair—bent his head and shoulders over the gunwale, and I could distinctly hear them chopping the bone of his neck. They then wrung his neck, separated the head from the body by a slight draw of the sword, and let it drop into the water—there was a dying shriek—a convulsive struggle—and all I could discern was the arm dangling over the side of the canoe, and the ragged stump pouring out the blood like a torrent.

There was an imploring look in the innocent and youthful face of Mr. Merry, that would have appealed to the heart of any one but a pirate. As he arose on his knees, in the posture of a penitent, supplicating for mercy, even on the verge of eternity—he was prostrated with the blow of the cutlass, his bowels gushed out of the wound. They then pierced him through the breast in several places with a long knife, and cut his throat from ear to ear.

The Captain's dog, repulsed in his repeated attempts to rescue his master, sat whining beside his lifeless body, looking up to these blood hounds in human shape, as if to tell them, that even brutal cruelty would be glutted with the blood of two innocent, unoffending victims.

Bridge and the Cook, they pierced through the breast, as they had Merry, in several places with their knives, and split their heads open with their cutlasses. Their dying groans had scarcely ceased, and I was improving the moment of life that yet remained, when I heard the blow behind me—the blood and brains that flew all over my head and shoulders, warned me that poor Russel had shared the fate of the others; and as I turned my head to catch the eye of my executioner, I saw the head of Russell severed in two nearly its whole length, with a single blow of the cutlass, and even without the decency of removing his cap. At the sound of the blow, Manuel, who sat before me, leaped overboard, and four of the Pirates were in full chase after him. In what manner he loosed his hands, I am unable to say—his escape, I shall hereafter explain. My eyes were fixed on my supposed executioner, watching the signal of my death—he was on my right and partly behind me—my head, which was covered with a firm tarpaulin hat, was turned in a direction, that brought my shoulders fore and aft the canoe—the blow came—it divided the top of my hat, struck my head so severely as to stun me, and glanced off my left shoulder, taking the skin and some flesh in its way, and divided my pinion cord on the arm. I was so severely stunned that I did not leap from the canoe, but pitched over the left side, and was just striving from the water, not my length from her, as a Pirate threw his knife which struck me, but did not retard my flight an instant, and I leaped forward through the water, expecting a blow from behind at every step.

The shrieks of the dying had ceased—the scene of horrid butchery in the canoe was now over—Manuel and I were in the water about knee deep—two of the Pirates after me, and all the rest, with the fishermen, except one Pirate, after Manuel. We ran in different directions.

DEATH BY DRINKING COLD WATER.

The number of deaths in this city, last week, imputed to a too free use of cold water, are exceedingly melancholy. We are fully persuaded that something more than cold water, however, has an agency in these sudden, and often fatal affections of the sanguineous system. So far as our own observations have extended, laboring people, are the most liable to injuries from drinking cold water, when the atmospheric temperature is very high, and the majority of those who have died, have been either grossly intemperate, or were strongly inclined to it. There is a mistaken notion pervading the laboring part of the community, that if the weather is excessively warm, it is necessary to take the more spirits. Nothing can be more erroneous, nor any practice more pernicious. The less spirits a man drinks, the better it is for him under all circumstances. A constant use of liquors, of a stimulating nature, deranges, by a slow, but certain train of operations, all the animal functions, and places the nervous and circulating system in that peculiar condition, that any extraordinary excitement has a constant tendency to explode the powers of life in an instant. Such, we believe, was the state of those who have been the victims to an immoderate use of cold water: they have carried on the excitement, by a steady, and habitual course of tippling, till a sudden change in the secretory organs, by a draught of water, several degrees below the temperature of their own bodies, produces an instantaneous apoplexy, or induces the most aggravated spasms in the stomach and bowels, which quickly terminates the life of the unhappy victim.

Those physicians who have had the most experience with these cases, if called in seasonably, have found that free blood letting, and emetics which operate quickly and powerfully, are the most certain means of overcoming the apoplectic symptoms, and restoring the natural heat of the body. Oftentimes, however, the patient falls down and breathes his last before any one is aware of his being indisposed, and the putrefactive process follows, with as much rapidity as in those who have been struck with lightning; which shows most conclusively, that the vitality of the muscular fibre is annihilated, and all hope, therefore, of recalling the nervous power, is forever lost.

Such are the often fatal results of indulging in intemperance, which exposes the individual to instantaneous death, by simply quenching his thirst with that pure, invigorating element—water, which the God of nature has so abundantly supplied for his necessities and use.

N. B. Since writing the foregoing article, on Tuesday last, we have not only had opportunities of witnessing the effect of drinking cold water when the body was overheated, but have taken pains to consult our professional neighbors on the mode of treatment which has, with them, been found the most successful; and we are happy to find that their opinion in relation to copious bleeding, corresponds precisely with our own. The labor of the physicians on Wednesday, and some part of Thursday, is almost incredible. One physician reports fifty four cases which came under his care, in the course of those two days, and many others were quite as much overwhelmed with business. As the disorder seemed exclusively confined to that particular class of citizens before mentioned, many of whom were Irish emigrants, and who were without the means of paying for medical services, we believe there has not been an instance where any compensation has been demanded. Antimonial wine has been thought by some, the most preferable emetic, where vomiting was evidently necessary, and this could always be determined by the racking pains in the stomach and bowels.—*Med. Int.*

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

Henry Pratt, Esq. has raised *Mocha Coffee* at his elegant country seat, Lemon Hill—near the upper ferry, Schuylkill.

A new post-office has been established at the Rising Sun, Philadelphia county, three miles from this city, on the Germantown road. Jacob Baliger has been appointed Postmaster.

The swallows which inhabit the large ship at the Navy Yard, Southwark, were last week, dropping down dead among the workmen below. This curious and uncommon incident, induced one of the Officers to ascertain the temperature by means of a Thermometer.—In the commandan't's Office, 98 degrees.—In the ship house near the roof 106 degree.

On Monday, Gen. La Fayette made a short visit to Wilmington. He dined with the fraternity of masons, at their hall; after which he visited several of his acquaintances, and departed for the seat of Mr. *Dupont*, on the Brandywine.

One man and two women were on Monday committed to jail, to take their trial on the first Monday in September next, for passing counterfeit bills on the *Camden Bank*, of the denomination of *five dollars*. Caution will be necessary in receiving notes of this description.

The Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company inform us, that the repairs of the locks at Reading were completed on the 20th instant—and seventeen boats passed through on their way to Mount Carbon. The navigation is open from Philadelphia to the Coal Mines.

The Ex-empress Iturbide, with several sons, are established, as settled inhabitants, in Philadelphia. She visited New-York, it is said, with a view to her location there: But finding many reasons to prefer this City, is now about fixing herself here.

There has been lately a great fire in the city of Hudson, in New-York, which consumed about thirty buildings in the heart of the city, a very small part of which property was insured.

The ship George Long, Captain Tulloch, sailed from Portsmouth, N. H. on the 14th instant, for Buenos Ayres, and returned about 11 o'clock the same evening, on account of eight of her crew being in a state of mutiny. On her arrival in the harbor, she was taken in charge by Capt. Whiting, commander of Port Constitution. The next day the mutineers were committed to prison.

This County, says the Butler Repository, has not been so severely visited with sickness as it is at the present time; the number of sudden deaths within the last two weeks are without a parallel in our county.

The Savannah Board of Health, under date of 13th instant, congratulate their fellow citizens upon the continued prevalence of good health. There was only one death during the week ending the 12th instant.

A bill is about to pass the City Councils of Charleston, (S. C.) to reduce the salary of the City Recorder, from its present amount down to three thousand five hundred dollars, after the vacation of the office by the present incumbent.

By calculation and estimate, General La Fayette, when he returns to France, will have travelled, from the time he left his native soil for this country last summer, to the day of his return, between sixteen and eighteen thousand miles! He has not had a day's sickness in the whole period.

The Dysentery is still spreading in the upper part of Cecil county, Md. Whole families have been confined with it, and in many cases it has proved mortal. In some families 3 and 4 have died within a few days of each other; and it is not uncommon in some of the burying grounds to witness 4 or 5 funerals in a day.

The Ohio Commissioners have unanimously decided on carrying the state Canal along the Western or Chillicothe side of the Scioto river.

Richard Rush, Esq. Secretary of the Treasury, arrived at Washington on Saturday, for the purpose of entering upon the duties of his office.

Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, is expected at Washington in a very short time.

The Alexandria Phenix Gazette, states that at the sale of a share of stock in the Dismal Swamp Land Company, it was knocked off to Judge Washington at 12,100 dollars. Several gentlemen from the South were present and bid. The share belonged to the late General George Washington, and originally cost £300 or $1000.

The Hon. Daniel Webster and Judge Story of Massachusetts, passed through Buffalo, N. Y. on the 12th inst.

The Bishop of Havana (says the Louisville Advertiser) has effected his escape from arrest, and has fled to New Orleans, whence he purposes to come to Mexico. The interest which the public in Havana took in favor of this respectable prelate, victim of the rage of the atrocious Ferdinand, must doubtless have aided in facilitating his escape.

We learn from Washington, that whether acquitted or convicted, Commodore Porter will leave the service at the close of the trial. It is further whispered, that he has an offer of an Admiralty in the Mexican Navy, which, it is supposed, he will accept.

The Prayer Book of King Charles the First, containing his name in his own autograph, richly bound, was lately sold in Scotland for one hundred guineas. It was the same book used by the unfortunate monarch at the place of his execution.

A letter from Milledgeville, Geo. to the editor of the Savannah Republican, states it as a probability that Gov. Troup will be re-elected by a majority of five thousand votes.

Samuel H. Hoskins, a worthy citizen of Fells Point, Baltimore, was struck by lightning on Saturday during the violence of a storm, and instantly expired.

In Boston, it has been decided that the Corporation has no right to authorise any religious society to place a chain across a public street.

An attempt has been made but failed, to induce the Penobscot Indians, at Old Town, Me. to establish a school. Hopes are entertained that the Indians may be induced to reconsider this determination.

The township of Frampton, 10 leagues from Quebec, has lately been visited by a great many bears, which have destroyed some cattle, and considerably lacerated others.

The Pittsburg Gazette of July 13 says: "The harvest is nearly over, and a more abundant crop, or an earlier or more safely gathered in, has not been known in Western Pennsylvania. The crops of Indian corn, oats, potatoes, &c. promise to be equally productive.

During the night of the 12th inst. the house of Mr. Israel Alden, of Otis, (Mass.) was struck by lightning, which caused it to take fire.—The daughter of Mr. A. with great presence of mind, put the fire out; but melancholy to relate, she found that the bolt had struck her mother lifeless, and considerably injured her father. He is, however, out of danger.

A Writer in the Vermont Journal contends earnestly for the right and expediency of that State's making the Canal from Lake Champlain to Connecticut River, on its own account, and not allowing it to be done by a Company.

The quantity of cotton received at New Orleans the present season to June 24, was 178,705 bales, being about 50,000 bales more than was last season. All that remained on hand, not shipped, at the above date, was 19,919 bales.

A route for a canal from Syracuse, N. Y. to the Susquehannah, has been surveyed and found impracticable, in consequence of a want of sufficient water to supply the summit level, which is estimated to be near 7000 feet higher than the Onondaga lake. Several routes for a canal to connect the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Alleghany, are to be immediately explored.

For the purpose of facilitating and protecting the internal trade between Missouri and Mexico, the government has it in contemplation to establish a military post at the point where the caravans usually cross the Arkansas river.

Doctor Ogden, a young man of talents, who had resided some time at Riviere de Grace, in Canada, and who was engaged to marry a young woman in the neighborhood, was found a corpse in his bed on the morning appointed for his wedding.

The Saratoga Sentinel of the 19th inst. says, "There are between eight and nine hundred strangers now at the springs, and the number is hourly augmenting."

A daughter of Mr. Frederick Lockwood, of Greenwich, N. Y. about 7 years of age, on its way to school, in crossing a bridge, fell through a hole made by the accidental removal of a plank, and was not discovered until life had become extinct.

A letter from Key West of 27th ult. attributes the sickness prevailing at that island to the people being obliged to drink water from out the ponds that are surrounded, more or less, by the Mangenill, a tree possessing a white milky substance, and of a deadly poison. Roots of these trees extend themselves through almost all these ponds.

Capt. Charles Morris, is appointed to the command of the new frigate Brandywine, which is to carry La Fayette to France.

Com. Stewart has arrived in Washington, preparatory to his trial, which is expected to follow that of Com. Porter. Another week, it is said, will be necessary to conclude the trial of the latter; in that case, the former will not be brought to trial before the 1st of August.

A merchant, who lately advertised for a clerk who could bear confinement, has been answered by one who has laid seven years in jail.

The Troy Steam-Boat Company have purchased the steam boat New-London, which took her place in the line between Troy and New-York, on Monday last. Since the month of March she has been running between New-York and New-London.

The Newark Eagle states that a table spoonful of spirit of Camphor is an infallible remedy against the fatal effects of drinking cold water in warm weather. Two instances have come to our knowledge in which death has been prevented by this means. Every house keeper should be provided with a phial of it at this season of the year.

It is stated in the Milledgeville Recorder, that the Georgia Commissioners had returned from the Council held with the Indians at Broken Arrow. General Gaines had not been able to effect a reconciliation between the friendly and hostile Indians. They continued friendly to the white people, and manifested no disposition to be troublesome.

A gentleman in New-York, states, that on Friday week, he purchased a basket of Eggs in market, which were placed in one of his pantries; that, during the hottest part of the following day, one of the eggs nearest the top, opened, and a chicken hopped out, which may be seen at his house No. 148 Fulton street.

The Secretary of War (Mr. Barbour) left Washington city on Saturday last, on a visit to his domicile in Virginia.

A gentleman in Virginia has liberated 88 slaves, for the purpose of colonizing them on the Western Coast of Africa. A clergyman of North Carolina, has also liberated 11 more with the same intention.

Col. John Everett, of Boston, is about to establish a paper in that city, to the editorial department of which Judge Story, Mr. Webster, and Professor Everett are to be contributors. This is truly a formidable combination of talents.

It is stated in the Pittsfield Sun, as a great day's work, that eight laborers, with one team of oxen and one pair of horses, made 68 the 18th inst. at Lanesborough, *twenty thousand seven hundred and fifty-six bricks.*

On the 10th instant, no less than 193 children are stated to have been buried in the French burying ground at Montreal. Their death was occasioned by diarrhœa and dysentery. Parents cannot be too careful in withholding unripe corn and fruits from their children during the continuance of the hot weather.

The agent for the Holland Land Company offers for sale 150,000 acres of land in the counties of Jefferson, Indiana and Armstrong, (Penn.) The price is moderate, none exceeding $2, and the conditions of sale liberal—namely, in eight annual payments with interest after the second year.

The cannon balls, &c. which have been for some years in the public storehouse at Sacket's Harbor, are now under marching orders from the war department bound to the city of New-York. It is said they will amount to near five thousand tons.

A Baltimore paper gives a striking effect of the heat, the melting of the honey in the Bee Hives, and the drowning of the Bees.

An English paper assigns the following laughable reason for the unexpected decline of English pick pockets:

A very sensible decrease has lately been observed in the number of London pick pockets, and a consequent decrease of business at the receiving houses and the police offices. The cause assigned is, that vast numbers of the higher order of the light-fingered fraternity had crossed the Channel, with the very laudable purpose of attending at the last ceremony of the French King's coronation at Rheims.

Effects of Intemperance.—Under this head the Boston Medical Intelligencer says:—

"We find, from the registers of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, that as a consequence of their temperance, one half of those that are born live to the age of 47 years, whereas Dr. Price tells us that of the general population of London, half that are born live only 2¼ years! Among the Quakers, 1 in 10 arrives at 80 years of ages of the general population of London, only 1 in 40. Never did a more powerful argument support the practice of temperance and virtue."

A new way to roast Eggs.—We understand that a stone cutter, employed at the south part of Boston, last week, roasted half a dozen eggs, in fifteen minutes, by placing them on a sheet of slate exposed to the sun.—Query—If a stone cutter can roast an egg in fifteen minutes, by exposing it to the sun, how long will it take a master mason to roast one of his journeymen, by a similar process? We would thank some of our friends well versed in arithmetic—to answer this question.

A violent and destructive tornado, accompanied with a shower of hail, passed over Gosling, Me. on Wednesday 15th inst. Crops, cattle, barns, windows, fences and trees were destroyed or levelled by the force of the hail and wind. The wind blew with such power that those who were exposed to it were raised from the ground. Horses and cattle were blown down. A calf was carried a distance of 50 or 60 rods; and an ox cart of Mr. Gay's was blown to the distance of 8 or 10 rods, and lodged bottom upwards upon a fence. The principal damage sustained was within the range of about three quarters of a mile in width, and extending 3 or 4 miles in length. Its course was about north west.

On the 20th inst. the remains of Thomas Andrews, a resident of Philadelphia, was found in Upper-Dublin township—and on the same day, the body of John Allen of Horsham township, was found in the same township—It is supposed that he died several days before he was discovered, as he was in a complete state of putrefaction and so offensive that it was found necessary to dig a grave near his remains and bury him immediately. The cause of their deaths, it is believed, was the too frequent and improper use of spirituous liquors. They have both left families.

Arrived at Quebec on the 10th July inst. ship Moffit, burthen 821 tons, with 10,000 chests tea, and on the 12th, ship Juliana, 648 tons, with 7000 chests tea. Both of these ships left Canton on the 24th February last, and arrived at Quebec within twelve hours of each other, consigned by the East India Company to Forsyth, Richardson & Co. of Montreal. The above ships being the first vessels which ever arrived at Quebec from Canton, and the first tea ever imported into the Canadas, caused considerable excitement at Quebec.

Remarkable shot.—A singular accident happened one day last week at Moscow, New York, in the effect of a gun shot. A young man shot a cat with a rifle, the ball of which, after completely performing its purpose upon the cat, hit a rail in the fence at some distance, which only changed its direction, and passing on struck Mr. Simmons, who happened to be in an adjoining field, in the mouth, broke out three of his fore teeth, cut off a piece of his tongue, and finally lodged in his neck. The ball was extracted by Dr. Bissell, of Moscow, and we understand that the man is in a fair way to recover.

Letters from Mexico to March 20, quoted by the London Courier, state, that during the preceding twelve months, there had been coined in the mint of Mexico above 7,000,000, and that in the other provinces, from which no return had been made, the coinage was considerable. It is added, that this fact, combined with other causes, had already had a considerable effect in restoring the equilibrium of the exchange.

INDEPENDENCE OF HAYTI.

By the Rebecca and Sally, from Port au Prince, arrived at New York, we learn, that on the 4th July, a French fleet, consisting of two ships of the line, 8 frigates, 2 brigs and a schr. anchored abreast of the strongest fort in the harbor. The fleet brought out an ambassador for the purpose of treating with the Haytien Government, for an equivalent for their independence. The negotiations lasted 5 or 6 days, and resulted as follows: The Haytien government to pay to France 150,000,000 of francs, and the French colonies to have the privilege of trading to Hayti for 6 years, by paying half the usual duties.

SQUADRONS IN THE PACIFIC.

The French, English, and Americans, have each a squadron in the Pacific Ocean:—The American, commanded by Commodore Hull, is composed of the United States, 44; Peacock, 18; and Macedonian schr. The British, commanded by Commodore Maling, is composed of the Cambridge, of 80 guns; Briton, 46; Tartar, 42; Mersey, 29; Eclair, 18; and Ily, 18. The French, commanded by Admiral Rosane, is composed of the Maria Theresa frigate, and the Diligents and Lancier corvettes.

From Montevideo.—We learn (says the Boston Courier,) by the ship Sultan, arrived at this port, in 54 days from Montevideo, that General Frutas, in whom the government had placed great confidence, had revolted, and raised a force of 1200 mounted cavalry. He had driven all the cattle back, and taken from Mr. Brown of New-York, $3,490, and $13,000 from Mr. Horn, of Baltimore. He approached within three miles of the city; but the governor could place no reliance on his troops, and therefore, dare not give him battle, but despatched a vessel to the emperor for a sufficient force. The governor had ordered the Americans and English to give up their arms, which they had complied with. It was the intention of Gen. Frutas to have taken the place the first night he made his appearance, but the governor had discovered those who were to co-operate with, and open the gates for him that evening, and had taken eighteen of them. When General Frutas found he was disappointed, he proceeded and took Maldonado. It was thought, however, that he would take the place finally, if he had sufficient money; and it was known that he had been loaned 30,000 dollars. People were leaving Montevideo for Buenos Ayres every day. Mr. Horn, above mentioned, was imprisoned for expressing his opinion too openly. The Americans had made great exertions to obtain his liberation, but were not successful. The horses and cattle were daily starving to death. The town was full of the former, the best of which could be bought for four or five dollars. As the Sultan lay at anchor off the harbor several government brigs with troops passed her.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. States ship Peacock, to a gentleman of this city.

"CHORRILLOS, March 19.

"On the 22d Feb the anniversary of the birth day of Washington, our ship was visited by President Bolivar. He had his breakfast on board the frigate United States. There were about forty sail of vessels in the harbor, which saluted him on his approaching and leaving the frigate. The President himself observed that he had never been received by any people with such respect. Since I last wrote, I have had the pleasure of spending four days in Lima, whither we had to ride on horseback, a distance of twelve miles. I was very much gratified. You have no idea of the splendid appearance of the churches. An old friar accompanied us to all of these, and gave us a description of the paintings in them. The houses in Lima, are all beautiful."

The London Times and Morning Chronicle of the 13th ult. contains the particulars of an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, in North Anne street Chapel, Dublin. It is described as the most numerous and respectable meeting which has ever been held there. On motion of Mr. O'Connell, Lord Gormanstown was called to the chair. Mr. O'Gorman said he held in his hand a despatch from Lord Donoughmore, conveying the resolution of 53 Protestant Noblemen, having estates in Ireland, who met at the house of the Duke of Buckingham, the head of the Grenville party, and had come to the resolution to fight the battles of Ireland. These resolutions are said to have been proposed by Lord Londonderry! and to have been written by Lord Ellenborough!! It is also worthy of remark, that the united annual incomes of nine of the Peers alone, who signed the resolutions, namely Fitzwilliam, Derby, Devonshire, Leinster, Downshire, Buckingham, Clifden, Kingston, and Londonderry, amount, probably, to 700,000 pounds sterling. The principal speakers were Messrs. Coppinger, Shiel, and O'Connell, and they attacked the party in the British Parliament who had opposed the Catholic Bill, with great severity and personality. It is very evident, from the tone and spirit of the meeting, that the Catholic cause, instead of being put down by the late decision of the House of Peers is (to use an expression of Mr. O'Connell's,) "alive and merry."

GEN. LAFAYETTE.

We are continually hearing of the generosity and noble spirit of this interesting man. We have been requested to mention the following:—

The Marquis de Lafayette, when about to take his final leave of this country, in Dec. 1784, after having expended large sums of his private property in its defence, learned, by an extraordinary concurrence of circumstances, unnecessary to be detailed here, the arrival of a young Irishman, with whom he had formerly been slightly acquainted in Paris, and who had been driven from his native country by a political persecution produced by an ardent, perhaps and imprudent zeal, in defence of that country. The Marquis sent for him, and having ascertained that the persecution he had undergone had left him bare of resources, he, without the least intimation of such intention in the interview, sent him next morning 400 dollars in North America bank notes, in a letter, in which, from motives of delicacy, there was no mention made of the contents. When the Irishman went to the Marquis' lodgings to tender his gratitude, he found his benefactor had taken his departure for New Jersey, where Congress then sat. Is it an undue appreciation of merit, to say, that there is probably no other single act of this most exalted and illustrious man's life, chequered as it has been with every species of virtue, which reflects more honor on his character?

The person alluded to above, we understand, is MATTHEW CAREY, Esq. an eminent bookseller, of Philadelphia, who has retired from business, under very easy circumstances and there is no doubt that the ground work of his fortune was laid by GEN. LAFAYETTE.

General La Fayette's claims under the late law of indemnity for confiscated property during the French revolution amount, it is said, to be six hundred thousand francs—Should he receive that sum, about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, (of which there is little reason to doubt, as he comes within every principle of the provision) it will make a considerable addition to the donations of this country, and render the decline of his life almost as affluent as the commencement of it.—It is understood that he does not go to France for a permanent residence there, but intends to return again to the United States.

MAUCH CHUNK.

As many citizens are preparing for a jaunt for the sake of health and pleasure, it would be well to remind them of Mauch Chunk, as a spot calculated to promote both in an eminent degree.

The most direct route is perhaps the following, viz.

	Miles.		Miles.
To Germantown	7	Wat's Gap,	9
Spring House Tavern,	10	Bowman's Tavern,	3
Montgomery Square,	4	Nazareth,	2
Quakertown,	10	Lehighton,	2
Bethlehem,	14	Mauch Chunk,	4
Kreidersville,	10		

Making the whole distance about eighty one miles.

The public house at Mauch Chunk, is a large and commodious stone building, three stories high, kept by George Atherton where the traveller may rest assured of finding plenty of good cheer and an obliging landlord and lady. The stabling belonging to the establishment is sufficient for forty horses.

From the piazza of the tavern is an interesting view of the village, river and surrounding mountains, and also of the various operations connected with an extensive coal business, including the daily passage of the boats through the locks, which are of a very novel and ingenious construction.

Green-Room Intelligence.

The theatrical world are taking a holiday. Most of the theatres in the principal cities are closed. The performers, divided into divisions for amusement or profit, are now acting a part with the citizen in life's varied drama.—A few of them are at the different Springs, Beaches, and pleasure grounds of the metropolis, and others recruiting their spirits at the fountains of fun, frolic and fashion, in and about New York, that they may re-enter the lists on a renewal of the next campaign, with fresh ardour. Mr. Howard, Mrs. Burke, and Mrs. Allen, of Chatham theatre, Mr. Garner, late of the New Orleans theatre, Mr. Still, of the Philadelphia theatre, &c. &c. have gone to Saratoga, for the purpose of giving a number of concerts at that fashionable resort.

A small corps of Comedians, consisting of part of the Philadelphia company, have persevered in keeping open the Washington theatre, in despite of an appalling array of empty benches, for seven weeks. Finding that their exertions were unavailable in producing an effect there, and being desirous of *raising the wind* in some quarter, they have finally struck their tents, and gone off in small parties, one of which will probably take Fredericktown, Md. in their migratory excursion.

There is a boy at the La Fayette Circus, New York, performing feats of horsemanship without saddle or bridle, which, if we consider his age, (says Snowden's Advocate,) exceeds any other person in the country. We have long been accustomed to admire Mr. Hunter for his great agility and wonderful precision in equestrian performances, but Master La Forest, at about fourteen or fifteen years of age, is certainly equal to him, in spirit as well as in dexterity.

The Coronation of Charles X. is to be acted for the entertainment of London, both at Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatres.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Ellen"—"Dolomes, Essay No. 6"—the "Serenade," by "Selin"—"'Tis Past," and a Sonnet by "D."—"Slavery"—Original Conundrums—Some Parts and Portions of "Nash Presumption," &c. together with an authentic account of the Wyoming Massacre, shall be given to our readers.

A gentleman who has visited the part of country to which he alludes, requests us to mention the existence of extensive beds of Iron Ore of an excellent quality, to which he is desirous of calling the attention of capitalists. The ore is situated a considerable distance from this city, and on government lands, which might be obtained at a very low rate.—The heavy consumption of Iron at the present day, by England, in the construction of her rail roads, and for other purposes, and the

which it may be supposed of itself to possess. Viewing this subject in a serious point of view, the judicious and reflecting, must deprecate the use to which so fair and delicate a portion of heaven's workmanship has been put, and regret to see them made use of for sordid or revengeful purposes, by their crafty advisers, in a manner calculated so materially to affect that purity and sensibility of thought and action, which constitutes the peculiar loveliness of the female character. In accordance with our views of that character, we cannot suppose the only victim—the only sufferer in cases of this kind, coming of her own accord into an open court, making at the bar of public curiosity, a confession of her secret and almost sacred sufferings, however deep and painful they may have been—there making a voluntary exhibition of the "proofs and evidences according to the law in such cases made and provided" of her affection—of the mutual vows and promises of love given and received—a voluntary offering at every gossip's shrine, of her heart and its treasures, at the expense of and in contempt of all delicacy and propriety. None acquainted with that heart and its gentle spirit of unchiding loveliness, will for a moment do it such wrong as to believe it capable of bearing a consenting part in such scenes; or permit its affections to be made the sport and jest of unfeeling spectators, without a sacrifice, for which a jury's verdict can afford but a sorry relief.

The Genius of Universal Emancipation, published at Baltimore, in addition to the monthly publication, which is continued as usual, is now issued in a weekly form, at $2 50 cts. per annum, in advance. In the purposes to which its columns are devoted, and the influence it has already, and is likely still further, to exercise on a subject of so much importance to the people of this country, as that of "Slavery," it may be considered perhaps, of more immediate value than any other publication extant; and we are glad to hear from its enterprising editor, that it is receiving a continued and valuable increase of patronage. It is a work which should not be permitted to lack every requisite aid from the politician—the genuine moralist and philanthrophist—or be retarded in its career of usefulness, from their indifference to a subject, admitted to be of such vital importance to our future welfare and safety.

The Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania held on Thursday at the Musical Fund Hall, was well attended. The exercises were opened by a prayer from Dr. Beasley, the Provost, after which the following Orations were delivered by the Graduates, which were received by the audience with great applause.

Latin Valedictory Oration,	Mr. Henry H. Reed.
English Salutary Oration,	Adolphus E. Borie.
Mathematical Oration,	George Fox, jr.
Oration on the contemplation of Ruins,	Thomas Harper, jr.
Oration on the Revolutionary Congress,	James Goodman.
Oration on the progress of Society,	Joseph Peace, jr.
Oration on Genius,	Henry Hays.
Oration on the condition and influence of America,	Anthony B. Chew
Oration on Leaving College,	Richard Mott.
Valedictory Oration,	Vincent L. Bradford

Before the valedictory, the ceremony of conferring the Degrees took place. We believe the number that received the degree of Bachelor of Arts was fifteen. The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on several of the former graduates, and that of L. L. D. on the Rev. William Vincent Harold, Pastor of St. Mary's Church. A degree of honor was bestowed on Gen La Fayette, and several others were appropriated to individuals not recollected. The ceremonies were enlivened by a fine orchestra of music, led by Mr. Hupfeldt, and the whole concluded by a benediction.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

July 23. Brig Hippomanes, Wilson, 40 days from Buenos Ayres, Coffee and Sugar.
25. Ship Fanny, Mathieu, 42 days from Havre, mdze.
26. Brig Elizabeth, Campbell, from St. Croix, with Sugar, &c.
28. Ship Telegraph, Berry, 43 days from Havre.
28 Brig Agorea, Pecorious, 15 days from Laguira, with Indigo, Cocoa, &c.
Ship Florida, Coudry, 45 days from Londonderry, with Salt and Passengers.
29. Brig Uyno, King, from Leghorn, with Wine, Oil, &c.
Ship Manchester, Dampby, 47 days from Liverpool, with mdze.
Brig Spartan, Snow, 43 days from Amsterdam, with Gin.
Thirty-three Arrivals coastwise.

CLEARANCES.

July 23. Brig Lydia Davis, Corsens, for Barbadoes.
Brig Charles Joseph, Bishop, for Liverpool.
——Alfred, Baxter, for Teneriffe.
Ship Lancaster, West, for Liverpool.
25. Brig Heroine, Abbott, for Kingston Ja.
Schr. Sharon, Jones, for Brazil.
27. Brig Olive & Sarah, Trimmel, for Havana.
Schr. Fair Play, Richard, for Bermuda.
28 Brig Americs, Moore, for St Jago.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION

No. 73 Market Street, a few doors above Second.

PACKAGE SALE.

British and Domestic Goods.

On Wednesday, the 10th August, at 10 o'clock precisely, by the package—

200 PACKAGES BRITISH & DOMESTIC GOODS.

Particulars will be found in the Catalogues, which will be ready for delivery, and the goods open for inspection one day previous to the sale.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

FARE REDUCED.

TO BURLINGTON OR BRISTOL, 25 cts.
BORDENTOWN, 50 cts.
NEW YORK $2 50 cts.

IN the Steam Boat Pennsylvania, Capt. E. Bunn, from the upper side of Market street wharf, every week-day at 6 o'clock A. M and Sundays at 7 o'clock A. M. returning the same day. Office No. 13 Market street.

july 30—3t

EXCURSION TO BRISTOL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to provide on Sundays for company by the Steam Boats. The Ordinary will be served up at half past one o'clock. Private parties can be accommodated.

JOHN BESSONETT.

N.B—The Steam Boat Trenton leaves the wharf at the lower or south side of Market street, at 8 o'clock, on Sundays for Bristol, and returns in the after part of the day. may 28—tf

Philadelphia Floating Baths.

THE above Establishment is now open for the reception of the Company, opposite Market street wharf, and every attention requisite to render it pleasant and inviting, will be paid by the subscribers.

WILLIAM & GEORGE WILLIAMS.

The following rates are established for the season, viz:

Family Ticket, for the season	$10
Single Tickets the grown persons for the season	6
Single Tickets for grown persons pr. month	2
Lads under 14 years of age, pr. season,	4
Do do do pr. month,	1
Single Bathing, including Orange,	12½
Do do do for Lads,	12½

june 3—tf

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 21st inst. by the Rev James Patterson, Mr. WALTER B. SHEMELL, to Miss SARAH NAYLOR, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, the 28th inst. by the Rev. Charles Pitman, Mr. CHARLES DUSL, to Miss MARTHA M., daughter of Mr. Samuel Stiles, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 20th instant, in New-York, by the Reverend Mr. Peixotto, Mr. AARON B. NONES, of Philadelphia, to Miss CAROLINE, eldest daughter of M. Levy, Esq. of that city.

On the 21st inst. by the Reverend Mr. Potts, Mr. CHARLES KENDEL, to Miss MARGARETTA Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, Esq. both of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Potts, Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON SPEAR, to Miss SUSAN M. SMITH, daughter of the late Mr. Isaac Smith, merchant, of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Kneeland, Mr. WILLIAM FOLKROD, of this city, to Miss ANNA S. BROWN, daughter of Mr. Wm. Brown, of the District of Kensington.

On Saturday evening, the 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Chandler, Mr. WILLIAM MORGAN, to Mrs. ELIZABETH BILSEE, both of Penn township, Philadelphia county.

On Wednesday, the 27th inst. by R. L. Longhead, Esq. Mr. JAMES W. FORD, to Miss ANN BINNEY, of South Fifth street.

On the 12th inst. at Oxford, N. C. Mr. WILLIAM P. CLARK, of Raleigh, to CATHARINE S. daughter of the late Captain Jacob Hylander, of Philadelphia.

On Sunday evening, the 24th inst. by Samuel Smith, Esq. WILLIAM HAWKINS, to MARY RICE, both of Wilmington, Del.

DIED,

On Wednesday, suddenly, Mr. JOHN ALLISON, house carpenter, aged 39 years.

On Wednesday last, suddenly, Mr. EDWARD WALLACE, coachmaker, aged 37.

On Monday evening, the 25th inst. Miss MARGARET MONTMOLLIN.

On Monday evening last, Miss MATILDA A., youngest daughter of the late Charles Mulvey, Esq. Consul of Spain for the State of Georgia.

On Tuesday morning, in the 83d year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM STULL, sen.

On Monday evening, the 25th inst. Mrs. MARY HURST, wife of Mr. James M. Hirst.

On the 23d inst. in this city, JOHN K. COPPUCK, of Mountholly, N. J. aged 38.

On the 21st instant, suddenly, FREDERICK WISNER, in the 45th year of his age.

On the 21st inst. suddenly, PATRICK HART, a native of Ireland, long a resident of this city.

On the morning of the 21st inst. Mrs. JANE VANCOURT, in the 74th year of her age.

On the 24th inst. after a short and severe illness, Mr. JONATHAN WHITE, aged 55.

On the 21st inst. KETURAH CLEMENS, in the 84th year of his age.

On Thursday, in the 14th year of his age, HENRY, son of Furman Leaming.

On Wednesday last, SARAH EVANS, wife of Peter Evans, in the 69th year of her age.

On Saturday, the 23d inst. Mr. William LAVARELL, after a short but severe illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude.

On the 21st inst. Mr IGNATIUS FRAZIER, aged 78, an old officer in the American army, late professor of languages and dancing.

On the 23d inst. MARY ELIZA SMALL, only daughter of Abraham Small, aged 18 years.

On the 23d inst. Capt. SIMON KINGSTON, late sailing master in the U. S. Navy, aged 72.

On the 20th inst. at Bath, (Pa.) Miss REBECCA, daughter of Mrs Mary Cist, late of this city.

On the 23th ult. at New-Orleans, Mr. WM. SHULTZ, Printer, formerly of this city, aged 28.

On the evening of Saturday, the 23d inst. Mr JOHN CUITON DUPUY.

On Sunday evening, the venerable JOSEPH PILMORE, D.D. late Rector of St. Paul's church.

On the 21st inst. Mrs. ABIGAIL BEASLEY aged 82 years, relict of the late Mr. Stephen Beasley, of Southwark.

On the 23d inst. suddenly, in the 43d year of his age, Mr. HENRY ERBEN.

On the 23d inst. suddenly, JOHN HARDY, in the 45th year of his age.

On Friday evening, the 22d inst. suddenly, Mrs. ELIZABETH RICHARDSON, wife of Benj. Richardson, Cutler, formerly of England.

On Saturday, the 23d inst. in this city, ELIZA YOUNG, wife of Peter Young, of Melville, N. J.

On the 2d inst. at Moorestown, N. J. in the 30th year of his age, DAVID OGDEN. The disease which terminated his existence, was lingering and painful; but having a full reliance upon the mercy of his Saviour, he bore his sufferings with christian firmness. By his death a wife and infant family are deprived of an affectionate protector—society of a valuable member—and his friends of an intelligent associate.

Drowned on the 9th ult. at Rocky Mount, on the Catawba river, S.C. Mr. CHARLES MICK, of Philadelphia, aged 23.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	90	90	180
New-York,	80	104	184
Baltimore,	31	39	70

A Stated Meeting of the Philadelphia Typographical Society, will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the usual place.

B. MIFFLIN, Sec'ry.

TO LET.

A Two Story Dwelling House, pleasantly situated in Mount Holly, on the south side of Garden street, the property of Samuel J. Read, Esq. There are four rooms on the lower floor, four on the second, two in the garret, and two in the cellar; a wood house, well of excellent water go den with a number of fruit trees, and pretty well filled with vegetables, to be had on reasonable terms, and immediate possession given—enquire of said S. J. Read, or E. W Black, on the premises.

Mount Holly, July 28, 1825. [30—6t.

VALUABLE FARM and CEDAR SWAMP.

In pursuance of a Decree of the Orphans' Court of the County of Burlington in the Term of May, 1825—

Will be Sold at Public Sale,

ON Wednesday, the 10th day of August next, on the premises, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all that Valuable FARM, in the township of Northampton, late the property of Enoch Elkinton, dec'd, containing 210 acres, more or less. The situation of this farm is equal to any in the county, being in a healthy and respectable neighbourhood, a public road running through it, and bounding on a never failing stream of water—is 10 miles and a half miles of Bancocas meeting-house, two and a half of the city of Burlington, five of Mount-Holly, (the county town) and about sixteen miles from Philadelphia. The improvements are two good brick Dwelling Houses, with all necessary out-buildings, Apple orchards and other fruit trees. There is about 25 acres of Woodland, the remainder Arable, with a good proportion of Meadow of the first quality, the whole under good cedar fence, and divided into suitable fields and meadows. It will be sold altogether, or divided, as may best suit purchasers. Persons desirous of viewing the above property before the sale, will call on Fenton Mekinton, residing on the farm, who will show the same.

JOHN ERICK,

Administrator to the Estate of Enoch Elkinton, dec'd.

July 20—2t*

SEA BATHING.

CONVEYANCE EVERY DAY TO GREAT SWAMP, LONG BEACH.

THE Subscribers will commence running daily on Monday Morning, their Line of Stages, for the accommodation of persons disposed to visit the above splendid Establishment at Long Beach. Passengers will leave Arch street Ferry, Philadelphia, every morning, at 8 o'clock—cross over to S. H. Cooper's Ferry, where the Stage will be ready to convey them (passing through Moorestown, Mount-holly and the Grouse Plains) to Manahawkin, in time to cross over to the Beach the same evening. Returning, will leave the Shore every Morning, and arrive at S. H. Cooper's Ferry, in time to cross in the Team Boat to Philadelphia, the same evenings. Persons wishing to take this line, will please to leave their names at Arch street Ferry, where a book is kept for that purpose.

Fare through, two dollars and fifty cents.

WHITE, DORRIS & CO. Proprietors.

☞ Stages are kept in readiness at Burlington to meet the morning boats from Philadelphia, to convey passengers by this Line to the above Beach. Passengers by the Mount Holly steam boat in Fayette, running from the lower side of Market street, can be conveyed to the Beach by Stages attached to this Line, which start from Mount-Holly. July 20—3t

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY on Tuesday, the 21st of July, an indented girl, named REBECCA GARRISON, about fifteen or sixteen years old. It is not known what wearing apparel she had on, as she took all her clothing which was considerable, and would probably change it to suit the occasion. The above reward and no charges will be paid for the detection and securing said runaway, so that I may get her again.

GEORGE NELSON,

july 30—3t* 135 South Sixth st.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, *AND VESTINGS*

JAMES BATES, S. E. corner of South and Second streets, keeps constantly on hand, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, Cutting and Summer Goods, which will be made to order in the best and most fashionable manner.

Also,—CLOTHING of every description at the lowest prices. june 6—tf

216.

SUMMER SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S fine Wax Calf Shoes and Monroes Boots and Shoes; do thick and calf Backskin Boots and Shoes; do. pumps; Ladies' black and calf Monroes and Kid Gaiter and Shoes; do. Jockeys and Sandals, &c. of the best workmanship and materials.

All of which will be sold low and ripe second goods.

Also, an extensive assortment of low priced Shoes—from 50 to 75 cents.

BREED & MUDGE,

No. 246 Market, between Seventh and Eighth streets and between Jefferson and Brooke Streets. may 4—tf.

J. B. WOOD,

No. 43 Spruce street,

Near the Drawbridge,

Philadelphia.

Manufactures and keeps for sale, Pens, and Pencils, Cranoils of all descriptions. Carving Tools may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. feb 18—tf

CHARLES EVANS's PRESS-SCREW MANUFACTORY, No. 99 Broad street, (or Nicholas Alley) Philadelphia, where he has on hand, Press Screws for Printers, Paper Makers, Book Binders, Tobacconists, &c. also, Screws for raising Mill Stones. All kinds of work done. Copper and Silversmith's Tools made on reasonable terms. A supply of the above Screws always kept at A. Shaw's, south west corner of Third and Arch streets. 1st

EVANS' PREMIUM

SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS.

THE attention of Farmers is requested to this Plough. It was awarded the Premium by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. It possesses the advantage of sharpening the share by its operation on the soil, and consequently saves nearly half the expense, and time of those that use the Plough: is getting the share sharpened. It requires the least possible draught, and turns a furrow wholly. Though warranted, and it does not require to be removed, and the money will be refunded. Coulters, Cornshellers, Harrows, Mills for breaking Corn in the Ear, Flower Mills, &c. for sale at No. 201 Market street, from River Schuylkill, between Second Fourth and Fifth streets.

feb 19—tf CADW. & O. EVANS.

Cheap Paper Warehouse.

SAMUEL RUSTON offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 106 North Third street,

300 Gross, Blue and White Bonnet Boards,
50 do. fine White do. do.
41,000 sheets, Bank Cap.
200 Reams Hardware Paper.
100 do. Printing Paper different kinds.
200 do. each, blue Medium and Blue Cap.
Also, Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 4.
Quo to Post, do. No. 1, 2 and 3.
Large writing paper of all sorts, wrapping paper, &c.
. The highest price given for rags. may 21—tf

TEA WARE HOUSE,

No. 88 South Fifth street, below Spruce.

THE subscriber having recently received a general assortment of the first quality GREEN and SOUCHONG TEAS, offers them for sale, at reasonable prices to families; a circular in the choice of their Teas.

july 9—tf J. WATERMAN.

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th,

Eight doors above Prune street.

A GREAT variety of Miscellaneous, Theological, Medical and Classical Books the most part bought at Auction, warranted perfect, and sold only at small advances, and in such advantages as will enable it from gentlemen and public Libraries to supply themselves on the most inviting terms.

☞ Stationers and others can be supplied with the best quality fine Black Counting house Sand, neatly and strongly papered.

N. B Scrap Books, and a great variety of Prints, for sale as above. july 9—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND for Sale by ISAAC PEIRCE, corner of Third and Race six SERMONS delivered by ELIAS HICKS and EDWARD HICKS, in New York, taken in short hand, by L. H. Clarke, and M. T. C. Gould. Price 75 cts.

FOR SALE,

BINDERS BOARDS Medium and Royal, of a superior quality, PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS, in great varieties, for Rooms, &c.

Careful Paper Hangers are employed. July 9—tf

MUSICAL TIME PIECE.

FOR Sale, an elegant time piece, that plays twelve different tunes. It is something new; it has no dial: there are two round balls; on one are the hours, on the other the minutes, a figure shows the hour, which moves about when it strikes the hour; the minutes are shown by a snake. The music is fine, and will be sold a great bargain. Apply to P. L. WILDBORN.

July 2—tf No. 103 South Second street.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN D. MOWELL, late Discoverer of the well known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Panacea Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointment for Sores, and other Medicines, for virulent diseases, prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 76 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. feb 26—tf

TO PRINTERS.

FOR Sale, a quantity of Job Type, &c. viz. 1 Font 7-Line Pica—1 do. 10 Line Pica—1 do. 7 Line Canon (ornamented)—1 do. 9 Line—1 do. Canon—do. 7 Line English—1 do. Brevier—1 do. Minion—and other Printing materials. The greater part of the above letter, is in large Fonts, which would be divided or sold entire, to suit purchasers—Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post.—June 11

Health and Pleasure Carriages.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his fellow citizens for the liberal support conferred on him since his commencement in business, and avails himself their patronage to his enlarged establishment of LIGHT AND HEAVY CARRIAGES, of various colours, with gentle Horses and careful drivers. Also, one and two Horse DEARBORNS, GIGS, BUGGIES and SULKEYS, all of the latest and most approved fashions.

Also, a MOURNING HEARSE, with jet black horses, kept for the purpose of attending Funerals. All orders punctually attended to, by

WM. CANNON,

may 7—tf No. 73 South Fifth st.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of BENJAMIN CHAMPION, late of this City, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having demands to furnish their accounts duly attested, to either of the subscribers at Arch Street Ferry.

CHARLES CHAMPION,
JOHN CHAMPION,
RICHARD B. CHAMPION,
Administrators.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1825. [july 9—tf

Books, Stationary, &c.

DAVID CLARK offers for sale at his book and Stationary Store, No. 118 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of School books, blank books, and stationary together with a variety of fancy articles at reduced prices.

The highest price given for rags.

Book binding and paper ruling neatly executed at the above place, or 171 Market street. Feb. 26—tf.

Elliott's Hair Restorative.

THAT the preservation of that invaluable and highly ornamental covering—the Hair, should be desirable, there can be no doubt. But, in the event of its loss, through sickness or other causes, to be enabled to renovate its growth, should be a consideration of no less importance. Such is the established efficacy of Elliott's Hair Restorative, upon the capillary system, that a very few applications of it even in cases of hereditary baldness will be productive of a covering of young hair, resembling the fine exhilirants perceivable in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant, which by attention in its use, will rapidly advance to healthy maturity. Its emollient, cooling, gently stimulating, and delicately aromatic properties, renders Elliott's Hair Restorative a superior capillary vegetable lotion. Its effects, as experienced by many subjects to nervous diseases of the head, such as feverish heat, head-ache, &c. (which in many instances causes the hair to fall off) leaves from the tree in autumn particularly in warm weather, warrants its recommendation in such cases as a most benign remedy. It also eradicates from the membrane, the *Scurf* or *Dandruff*, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the hair, and, by its equable influence upon the capillary vessels, in all cases of renewed growth, the hair will be soft, fine and silky, and acquire additional lustre. It may be safely, and with good effect, applied to the heads of infants, or children whose hair may appear deficient. Sold at one dollar per bottle, half size do. 50 cents, at No. 22, North West Corner of Walnut and Second streets, adjoining the Merchants' Coffee House, and at 114 N. Fifth st. 3 doors above Race.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

From the United States' Literary Gazette.

THE SPIRIT OF BEAUTY.

The spirit of beauty unfurls her light,
And wheels her course in a joyous flight:
I know her track through the balmy air,
By the blossoms that cluster and whiten there;
She leaves the tops of the mountains green,
And gems the valley with crystal sheen.

At morn, I know where she rested at night,
For the roses are gushing with dewy delight;
Then she mounts again, and around her flings
A shower of light from her purple wings,
Till the spirit is drunk with the music on high,
That silently fills it with ecstacy!

At noon, she flies to a cool retreat,
Where bowering elms over waters meet;
She dimples the wave where the green leaves dip,
And smiles, as it curls, like a maiden's lip,
When her tremulous bosom would hide, in vain,
From her lover, the hope that she loves again.

At eve, she hangs o'er the western sky
Dark clouds for a glorious canopy;
And round the skirts of each sweeping fold,
She paints a border of crimson and gold,
Where the lingering sunbeams love to stay,
When their god in his glory has passed away.

She hovers around us at twilight hour,
When her presence is felt with the deepest power;
She mellows the landscape, and crowds the stream
With shadows that flit like a fairy dream;
Still wheeling her flight through the gladsome air,
The Spirit of Beauty is every where! D.

Influence of the Female Character.

Compare the condition and pursuits of the mass of men with those of women, and tell me on which side lies the inferiority. While the greater part of our sex are engaged in turning up the clods of the earth, fashioning the materials which are to supply the physical wants of our race, exchanging the products of the industry of different countries, toiling amidst the perils of war and the tumults of politics, to you is committed the nobler task of moulding the infant mind—it is for you to give their characters to succeeding ages; it is yours to control the stormy passions of man, to inspire him with those sentiments which subdue his ferocity, and make his heart gentle and soft; it is yours to open to him the truest and purest sources of happiness, and prompt him to the love of virtue and religion. A wife, a mother! How sacred, how venerable these names! What nobler object can the most aspiring ambition propose to itself, than to fulfil the duties which these relations imply.—Instead of murmuring that your field of influence is so narrow, my friends, should you not rather tremble at the magnitude and sacredness of your responsibility? When you demand of man a higher education than has hitherto been given you, and claim to drink from the same wells of knowledge as himself, should it not be that you may be thus enabled, not to rush into that sphere which nature has marked for him, but to move more worthily and gracefully within your own.

Activity and Independence.—The more we do, the more we can do; the more busy we are, the more leisure we have. If any one possesses any advantage in a considerable degree, he may make himself master of nearly as many more as he pleases, by employing his spare time, and cultivating the waste faculties of his mind. While one person is determining on the choice of a profession or study, another shall have made a fortune, or gained a merited reputation. While one person is dreaming over the meaning of a word, another will have learnt several languages. It is not incapacity, but indolence, indecision, want of imagination, and a proneness to a sort of mental tautology, to repeat the same images and tread the same circle, that leaves us so poor, so dull, so inert as we are, so naked of acquirement, so barren of resources! While we are walking backwards and forwards between Charing-cross and Temple-bar, and sitting in the same coffee-house every day, we might make the grand tour of Europe, and visit the Vatican and the Louvre!—*Spirit of the Age.*

At a recent dinner in this city, the chairman proposed a health, but neglected to pass the bottle; upon which a facetious citizen exclaimed—"Mr. President, I will thank you for some wine, for a *dry toast* always gives me the *heart burn*"

A fellow, being recently condemned to be publicly whipped, addressed the Judge thus: "My Lord, I'll submit to the punishment if you insist upon it, but I don't like it; I might have been a good scholar now, if I had been fond of that amusement at school."

A gentleman was heard to say, that he would at all times be his own lawyer, if he had occasion for one; a wag replied, "then you will very frequently have a fool for your client."

During Lent Assizes at York in 1820, Mr. Brougham sat looking intently at a witness who was giving evidence, and whom he was about to cross-examine which produced the effect attributed to the basilisk—for the poor fellow, after several ineffectual attempts to go on, declared that he could not say another word, unless "that Gentleman," pointing to him, "would take his eyes off him."

Dean Cooper, of Durham, who was very saving of his wine, descanting one day on the extraordinary performance of a man who was blind, remarked that the poor fellow could see no more than "that bottle!"—"I do not wonder at all, Sir," replied Mr. Drake (a minor Canon) "for we have seen no more than 'that bottle' all the afternoon."

It was a whimsical threat of a raw-boned lusty fellow to a very little man, with whom he had a dispute—"That if he did not hold his jaw, he would put him between two pieces of bread-and-butter and eat him up like an anchovy."

A fellow who was a witness in the Grosvenor cause at Westminster Hall, having a Bardolphian nose, Counsellor Dunning, thinking to embarrass him, began with, "Now you Mr. with the copper nose, now you are sworn, what have you to say?"—"Why, by the oath I have sworn," replied he, "I would not exchange my copper nose for your brazen face."

A duel, which had nearly proved fatal to one of the parties, is said to have had its origin in the following very curious reply to a simple interrogatory. "Pray, sir, on reading the paper, were you not struck with an idea?"—"Damme, Sir, what do you mean?—Do you think that I'll be struck with any thing?"

A gentleman whose attendance at the library, where he was not a subscriber, had grown more frequent than his company was acceptable, the regular visitors had many debates whether to give him a polite notice to quit, or suffer him to remain; an old crusty gentleman going in one day soon settled the business—perceiving, not only the disagreeable visitor, but a large mastiff belonging to him, taking up the whole of the fire place, he very coolly opened the door, and, giving the mastiff a tremendous kick, which made him raise a hideous yell, he exclaimed, in a broad accent, "Come, dom it, you are no subscriber at any rate."—The gentleman followed his dog, and never more annoyed them by his presence.

A Gentleman having called a ticket porter to carry a message, asked his name; he said it was Russel. "And pray," said the gentleman jocularly, "is your coat of arms the same as the Duke of Bedford's?" "As to our arms, your honour," says the porter, "I believe they are pretty much alike, but there is a great deal of difference between our coats."

TIME—BY DR. JOHNSON.

An Italian Philosopher expressed in his motto, "that TIME was his *Estate*;" an estate indeed which will produce nothing without cultivation, but will always abundantly repay the labours of industry, and satisfy the most extensive desires, if no part of it is suffered to be over-run with noxious plants, or laid out for show rather than for use.

A High Steeple.—The list and elevation of the highest edifices known, from the Salem Gazette, is probably very incomplete. The highest steeple in England is not contained in it. This is that of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, which measures from the ground to the vane, 135 yards, or 405 feet. It is boasted of this edifice:

As many days as in our year there be,
So many windows in one church we see;
As many marble pillars there appear,
As there are hours throughout the fleeting year;
As many gates, as moons one year do view;
Strange tale to tell yet not more strange than true.

This Church was 42 years in building, and has an organ 20 feet broad, by 40 high, with 50 stops, which are 18 more than that of St. Paul's, London.

The distressing nausea and retching which is common in the summer complaint, we have found to be the most readily overcome by the application of hot and moist peppermint-leaves to the region of the stomach. They are the most conveniently applied, by putting a sufficient quantity of the leaves between two pieces of cloth, then pouring upon them boiling water, and with something provided for the purpose quickly pressing them sufficiently dry, to apply to the region of the stomach as hot as the patient can bear. We have often found this simple remedy to allay the most urgent vomiting, when the stomach rejected opium and sedative medicines of every description.—*Bos. Med. Jn.*

A Remedy for Burns.—A friend informs us, that equal parts of lime-water and sweet oil mixed and incorporated will form a kind of soap, which makes an excellent application for burns. He says it is very efficacious in taking out the inflammation, as well as healing the wounds caused either by burns or scalds. *N. E. Farmer.*

Dentrifice.—Take sage and salt of each a like quantity, and pound them together: then bake the mixture till it be hard, and make a fine powder thereof, then therewith rub the teeth evening and morning, and it will take away all yellowishness.—*Markham's English Housewife.*

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 5—tf

NEW SPECULATION.

NEW Coats and pantaloons given for old ones—for further particulars enquire at No. 130 North Fifth st. above Race. JOHN MOSS.
may 7—3m*

NEW MARKET
BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

South East corner of Pine and Second streets.

BARTLESON & HARMER, Upholsterers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Bedding Warehouse at the southeast corner of Pine and second streets, where they intend keeping on hand an extensive assortment of elegant ready made Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, of the best Superfine English Ticking, and best dried Feathers; elegant hair Mattresses, and a general assortment of Mattresses of an inferior quality; a quantity of Curled Hair; a general assortment of Feathers, well dried and fit for immediate use, and a quantity of Moss, Flock, Cotton, Cattail and Wool, Bedsteads and Window Shades, and a number of articles in their line, all of which will be sold very low for cash. Young persons who are about commencing Housekeeping will find it much to their advantage to CALL and SEE their assortment, as in point of quality and price, they will not shrink from a comparison with any other Upholsterers in the city. jan. 8—1y

AKENS & PATTERSON,

CABINET MAKERS,

No. 33 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,

One door north of the Mint, Philadelphia,

KEEP constantly on hand, a general assortment of ready made CABINET-WARE, of the newest fashion and warranted workmanship, which they intend selling on the most reasonable terms. july 16—cm*

Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,
march 5—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine sts.

MYRIORAMA.

JUST published and for sale by PHILIP PRICE, Jr. No. 71 Market street, the MYRIORAMA, producing by combination, many Millions of Views of Landscapes, &c. designed and engraved by Robert Campbell. Also, Permanent for Schools, and Copy Slips, in great variety. feb 26—tf

SEA BATHING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, and other places, that he has removed from the Union Hotel, to the Union Hall boarding house, pleasantly situated on Turkeyrun Hill, Front street, commanding a handsome view of the Long beach, and Tanner's boarding house, where those preferring a private situation for board and lodging, either by the meal or week, shall have every attention paid, in order to make their visit to the sea shore agreeable, during the Bathing season; his table will be provided with the best provisions and liquors the place affords.

WILLIAM R. MASON.

Tuckerton, N. J. June 22, 1835. [23—3t

Chaise Lining and Bag Hides.

THE Subscriber intends keeping constantly on hand, of his own Manufacture, CHAISE HIDES of a superior quality, and will warrant them not to grin.

Also, Lining and Bag Hides, Upper and Sole Leather, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, at No 231 South Second street, between Vine and Callow Hill streets, where orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended. JOHN LIPPINCOTT.
june 25—tf

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 100 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.

June 4—3m JOHN C. BUHLMAN.

FASHIONABLE
CITY HAT STORE,

WHERE Hats of every description may be obtained by wholesale and retail, which for beauty, durability and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city.—BEAVER, CASTORS, IMITATION BEAVERS (at $3.50) daily receiving from the manufactory.

CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY,

61, S. Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order. jan 23—tf

Bell Crown Straw Bonnet
MANUFACTORY.

E. HENLEY,

No. 4 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has constantly on hand, an elegant assortment of Leghorn, Straw and Silk Hats, viz.

10 Cases Cottage Straw Hats,
30 do. Gipsey do. do.
10 do. Cottage Gimp do.
2 do. Gipsey do. do.
2 do. Leghorn Flats and Crowns,
3 do. Mens Leghorn Hats,
500 Marcella and Scagrass do,

Also, old work done up on the most reasonable terms. june 25—6t

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, of those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—*an operation is long looked for in vain by the medical world*; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life, in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this has been sought for sale has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince: he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1827.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON, M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1827.*"

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. "VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 8th, 1824.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Ball, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 250 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 181 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Huard, Druggist.
Petersburgh, Va.—Bragg & Jones, Druggists.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
New Orleans—William M'Rea.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, labeling them on the lid nearly in the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, prevented the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly effectual.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to require them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

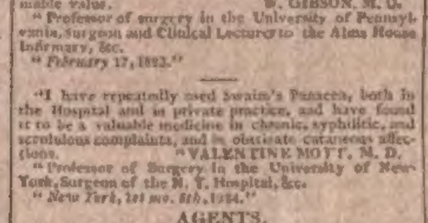
Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 11 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1825. [1—tf



J. DAVIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's invaluable Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, such as to give the utmost satisfaction; and hope that their attention to business will merit the favours of the public.

Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale and retail, at

No. 31, South Front Street.

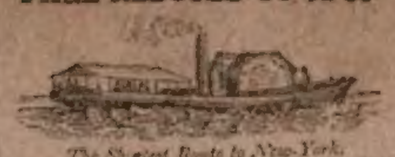
N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above. may 13—tf

SUPERIOR LEMON SYRUP,

FOR Punch, Lemonade, and other domestic purposes. This Syrup is of a most agreeable flavour, warranted to keep for any length of time, and made particularly fine for family use. Sold wholesale and retail, by

J. UNDERWOOD,
No. 7 South Sixth street, between Chesnut and Market.
april 15—6m

FARE REDUCED TO $2 50.



The Shortest Route to New-York.

Through in 11 hours, via Bordentown and Washington, N. J. only 24 miles land carriage.

THE Steam Boat *Pennsylvania*, Captain Ridgway, will leave the upper side of Market street wharf, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, A. M. for Bordentown, where passengers take the Citizen's Line of Coaches, and after a pleasant ride of 24 miles, through Centreville, Hightstown, Cranberry and Washington, take the Steam Boat *Ajax* and arrive in New-York by 5 o'clock. Fare through only $2 50.

The Citizens' Coaches are exclusively attached to this Line, and as no other cars on this route the danger so much to be apprehended from racing is entirely avoided, and all facility given for the comfort and safety of the Travellers which prudence can warrant.

N. B. For Seats apply at the Steam Boat Office, No. 13, Market street; United States' Mail and Citizens' Coach office, No. 23 South Third street, or at C. Bailey's Mansion House Hotel, South Third street.

BAILY, LYONS, WARD & Co. Proprietors.
June 17—tf

City Dying Establishment,

No. 102½ ARCH STREET—PHILADELPHIA,

A few doors above Fifth-street.

RICHARD HARRISON, (formerly of the firm of Jones and Harrison) begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has, at the above place, established himself in his profession, and feels confident that his endeavours to please those who may favour him with their custom, will not fail to secure their patronage to him, as a Silk Woollen and Cotton Dyer, Scourer, &c.

Merchants, Families and others, are respectfully requested to pay due and prompt attention to the above, as they will find it much to their interest. His experience in the business, and his attention to it, will, he thinks, be amply sufficient to satisfy all doubts on the minds of those who may be pleased to employ him in Dying, Repairing and Retailing Piece Goods, of every description. Gentlemens' Clothes, wet, dry, or steam scoured, on an improved plan. Ladies' Coats, Dresses and Shawls, Dyed to any pattern, or Cleaned. Merino Shawls Cleaned, and the colours warranted. Articles for Mourning attended to at the shortest notice.

N. B. Orders from any part of the United States thankfully received and promptly attended to.

april 30—tf

CAPITAL $500,000.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY daily take Insurance on Property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and Merchandize of every class, Furniture, Books, Mechanics' Tools, Materials, Machinery, Agricultural Products, Stock and Implements, Wearing Apparel, Property and Effects of all kinds, completely protected from loss by fire, or the *consequences thereof*, either in town or Country.

Confining its business exclusively to insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its Charter from engaging in Marine risques,) this Company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Applications at the Office, No. 101 Chesnut street, either personally or by letter, promptly decided on.

JOB BACON, Sec'ry.

march 19—tf

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, &c.

FOR *the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs.*

There is perhaps no medical observant a better established, more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the human family, than the fact that many of the most difficult and incurable consumptions originate in neglected colds. In a climate so variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this dangerous enemy of life than most people imagine or are able and willing to believe.—The lists of mortality exhibit the melancholy fact that the proportion of deaths by this disease may be considered as about five to one. Inasmuch then as that fatal disease sets defiance to the skill of the most learned physicians, it is a gratification to the proprietor that he is enabled to offer to those afflicted with it, a good prospect of relief, for in that highly valuable remedy, the Vegetable INDIAN SPECIFIC.—The Indians are happy in their knowledge of medical plants; governed wholly by experience, they are certain as to their effect, and it is lasting an author of great character, that a true consumption is a disease never known among them.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of the disease, and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state. Hence in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the slightest symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life, ought carefully to be attended to."

This Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the inflammation which constitute this disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may safely be given to infants, for which it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, &c. and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases. Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease, in all its different stages. It is offered for sale by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North West Corner of Market and Second streets, Dr. JOSEPH STOUSE, Corner of Coats and Second streets, PETER WILLIAMSON, Corner of Almond and Second streets, THOMAS CAVE, 204 Market street, &c. and S. C. GRAHAM & D. SCHAYFER, No. 291 South Second street. Jan. 29—tf

Cotton, Woollen, and Fancy Dying.

E. WILLIAMSON respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she still continues the dying business in all its branches, as conducted by her late husband, S. Williamson, at 38 North Eighth street, where she will be happy to receive orders for dying, Wholesale Dry Goods, Woollen, Silk, Crape, and Gauzy apparel of every description, which will be executed in the same superior style as heretofore, without injury to the goods, and to any shade or pattern, in the most durable manner. June 24—6t

REMOVAL.

PHILIP WARREN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 163, Arch street, to the north-west corner of Fifth and Prune streets, where he will keep a general assortment of the most fashionable CABINET FURNITURE, of the best materials and workmanship, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices, and solicits a continuance of public patronage, which he will endeavour to merit, by his exertions to give satisfaction. april 22—tf

Cheap Looking Glasses, Andirons, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Looking Glass and Fancy Hardware Business, at the Brass Store, South West corner of Second and Coates's street, near the New Market, N. L. where he offers for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash, a general assortment of Looking Glasses, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Japanned Tea Trays and Waiters, Plated Castors, Britannia Metal Tea Ware, Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Knives and Forks, Plated and Metal Spoons.

Also an assortment of Kitchen Utensils, consisting of Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, &c. together with a general assortment of Edge Tools, Locks, Butt Hinges, Screws, Nails, &c.

Feb 26—tf HENRY BOUREAU.

Money! Money!—from $1 to $500.

SIGN OF THE ○○ GOLDEN BALLS.

THE Subscriber, Licensed Pawn Broker, informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to advance money on Plate, Watches, Jewellery, Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. on the most reasonable terms, at his Office, No. 117 North Fifth-street, third door above Vine-street. The systematic form in which, for the last six years, he has been conducting his business, warrants him, he thinks, in asserting that whoever may apply to him, will find themselves perfectly satisfied in every respect. All goods left with him, will be kept six months, (or if requested, for a longer time,) insured against loss or damage by fire, and every other possible attention given for their preservation. No pledges received from minors or apprentices.

STEPHEN BLATCHFORD,
No. 117 North Fifth-street, third door above Vine-street.
may 14—3m

YELLOW SPRINGS STAGE

LEAVES the Union Hotel, No. 204 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, every morning during the heat of the weather, at half past 6 o'clock.—Passengers will dine at Wm. Rogers's Boarding School Inn, Kimberton, and proceed to the Springs in the afternoon, or in the evening as may suit themselves.

Returning, will leave the Springs at 11 o'clock A. M. dine with the Stage company at Rogers's, and arrive in Philadelphia in the evening—except when a number of passengers who engage the stage, prefer an earlier hour so as to dine in Philadelphia.

Careful drivers and excellent horses with changes on the road every ten miles, are provided, and every attention will be given to accommodate passengers.

☞ All baggage at the risk of the owners.

J. VANBUSKIRK,
Agent in Philadelphia, for the Proprietors.
June 21st, 1834. [21—3m*

FORTUNES' HOME FOREVER

129, CHESNUT STREET.

THE Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 17th Class, took place on Wednesday, the 9th of July, when the following numbers were drawn, viz:—

9 42 16 46 60 2 27 28

Which gave the Capital Prizes therein to the Following, viz.

No.	Combination.	
*12431	9 16 42 the capital prize of	$50,000
*28250	27 28 42	1000
*20434	16 27 46	1000
*20448	16 27 60	1000
* 2822	2 27 46	1000
* 2826	2 27 60	1000
*13228	9 42 46	500
*12849	9 27 42	500
*12881	9 28 42	500
*12435	9 16 46	500
*12867	9 27 60	500
*12899	9 28 60	500
*20825	16 42 60	500
*28597	27 42 46	500

* All of which together with many other capital prizes, were as usual sold at

FORTUNE'S HOME,
P. CANFIELD'S
No. 129 CHESNUT STREET.

Which office has ever been and will continue to be true to its motto.

The capital prize of $50,000 was sold in quarter shares, viz: One quarter in this city and three quarters of it in the country. Holders of the above, or any prize in the Lottery, are respectfully invited to present the same at 129, Chesnut street, or renew the same for capital prizes soon to be distributed to some of P. C's friends and patrons, many of whom must and will often be truly fortunate. july 9—tf

CONINE'S OFFICE,

Philadelphia, Saturday, July 9, 1835.

Numbers drawn in the Union Canal Lottery, 17th Class.

9 42 16 46 60 2 27 28

PRIZES can be cashed, or renewed for tickets in the next Lottery, at CONINE'S Fortunate Office, No. 3 South Third street.

One of the principal Lotteries to be drawn in the Grand State Lottery of Maryland—all to be drawn on Wednesday, the 15th inst. by the new and popular plan called ODD AND EVEN—Capital Prize 40,000 Dollars.

Tickets only $25—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50. Orders for Tickets received, and forwarded immediately to Baltimore. july 9—3t

GIBBS' OFFICE.

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery 17th Class, took place on Wednesday, the 8th of July, when the following numbers were drawn, viz:—

9 42 16 46 60 2 27 28

Which gave the Capital Prize therein as the following ticket, viz:—

9 16 42	the Capital Prize of	50,000
2 27 28		20,000
2 46 60		10,000
16 46 60		5,000
2 16 46		1000
*2 16 28		1000
2 16 27		1000
28 46 46		1000
9 42 46		500
2 9 42		500
*42 46 60		500
*9 27 46		500
9 16 23		500

Besides a large number of 100, and 50 dollar prizes.—All marked thus * were sold by JOHN GIBBS, at his Lucky Office, No. 42½ South Third street, Philadelphia. july 9—tf

J. UNDERWOOD, Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Pickles, Fine sauces, Ketchup, Lemon Syrup, Curry Powder, &c. No. 7 South 6th st. ap 23—6m

PORTER, ALE and CIDER, for Shipping and Home Consumption, by SAMUEL NEILL, corner of Second street and Germantown Road, sign of the Harp and Eagle.—16m

PAPER HANGING done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms, by HOWELL & CO No. 74 North Sixth street, and No. 127 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.—18m

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING, taught at a reduced price at No. 32 Branch street.—16m

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE FEATHERS, of every description, for sale by WM. G. CREASE, No. 41, South East corner of Chesnut and Third streets. 15t

SMITH & WHALAND'S Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 78 1-2 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 6th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—9

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 98 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 116 S. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 31 North Eighth street.

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 164 South North street—dwelling, No. 174.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 103 Vine st.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 103 Vine street.—3

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 56 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—tf

B. D. TUMKINS'S Cheap Dry Goods and Fancy Store, No. 24 South Second street. A complete assortment of Tailors Trimmings constantly on hand.

JOSEPH W. FOLWELL, Boot and Shoemaker No. 217 North Front street, near Noble. march 26—3m*

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No 2, Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

JOHN LIPPINCOTT, No. 231 north Second st keeps constantly on hand, a supply of Chains and Lining Hides, of a superior quality. June 13—6m

CHARLES STEVENSON, Watch maker, Jeweller, and Goldsmith, has removed from No. 113 South Second street, to No. 147 3-4 near Spruce.

Proposals by John Simmons.

BOOKSELLER and Stationer, S. W. corner of Third and Library streets, Philadelphia, for publishing by subscription, THE AMERICAN POCKET FARRIER: comprehending a description of the various diseases incident to Horses; and prescriptions for their cure.—To which is added an Appendix, containing directions for the management of those animals, in breeding, weaning, breaking, docking, shoeing, mounting, riding, driving, travelling, feeding, watering, stabling, trimming, dressing, choosing setters, fattening, breeding, purging, clysterings, blistering, bleeding, preventing infections and other diseases, &c. Carefully selected and compiled from the most approved authorities. Embellished with six appropriate copperplate engravings.—Conditions. It will be printed on fine paper and good type; and contain about 125 pages, duodecimo. And delivered to subscribers, half bound, at 56 cents a copy. seventh mo. 23—tf

JAMES B. WOOD & CO.

NO. 42 SPRUCE STREET,

BETWEEN Second and Front streets, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, have commenced the manufacture of Springs, Spindles, Saddlers' and other Tacks, and copper Nails and Tacks. All orders, either personally or by letter, will be promptly attended to. The terms are moderate, with a reasonable discount given for Cash. July 25—tf

Bristol Boarding School

IS now open, for the reception of boys—in which are taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the use of the Globes, and various branches of Mathematical and Physical science. may 21—3m* DAVID LUKENS.

JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON AND ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 61 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side.

SALEM BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the Salem Banking Company have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. upon the Capital Stock (paid in) of this company, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 10th instant. By order of the board of directors,

WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier.

Salem, N. J. July 1st, 1835. [6—8

TICKETS $4 60.

TO be had at H. C. YATES'S office, 127 Chesnut street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

EIGHTEENTH CLASS,

To be drawn on the 7th of September, 1835, and published in a few minutes, sixty numbers, nine drawn to be drawn.

1	Prize of	$25,000	1	Prize of	$12,500
1	do.	5,660	1	do.	3,000
10	do.	1,000	20	do.	500
50	do.	200	57	do.	100

114 Prizes of $80, 285 do. 70, 1,596 do. 10, 14,568 do. 5.

To obtain any of these RICH CAPITALS, apply at

YATES'

Lucky Office, No. 127 Chesnut Street, three doors from Fourth street. july 16—tf

EDUCATION.

D. HUTTON respectfully informs his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that, in addition to the Boys apartment, he has taken the Girls apartment of the Seminary lately taught by P. Cash, North West corner of Third and Union streets, formerly of Union where he intends, if liberally patronized, to teach the earliest branches of an English education to Males and Females—also sewing, plain and ornamental.

Portfolios apply as directed above, where the Subscriber loves, will promptly on one every endeavour to give general satisfaction. july 16—6t

50 CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Tuesday morning, the 16th inst. an indented Girl, by the name of BRIDGET FURLONG, aboard 13 years old, fair complexion, had on a blue and white Domestic frock, no shoes or hat on when she went away.—She was seen crossing Gray's Ferry Bridge on her way towards Philadelphia, about 8 o'clock, A. M. of same day.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will lodge her in any jail and give me information of the same, but no further charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting her.

J. B. HUTCHINSON.

Darby Paper Mill, near Darby, Upper Darby Township, july 16—3t* Chester County,